REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8603 —NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..... 4 AS.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2¼ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S ETHIOPIA, 2,32 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. ATKINSON, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 7th Sept. 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Sept.		Sept.
LEAVES BOMBAY	7	LEAVES Tuticorin	16
,, Ratnagherry	Sept. 8	,, Colombo	17
,, Vingoria	8	,, Galle	19
,, Goa	8	,, Nega-patam	20
,, Carwar	9	,, Madras	21
,, Mangalore	10	,, Coconada	22
,, Cananore	11	,, Vizagapatam	24
,, Tellicherry	11	,, Bimlipatam	25
,, Calicut	12	,, Calingapatam	25
,, Beypore	12	,, Gopalpore	26
,, Cochin	13	,, False Point	29
,, Alleppy	13	ARRIVES CALCUTTA	27

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pentiank, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, Jask, MUGHOM ARSAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. UMBALLA, 980 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Sept.		Sept.
LEAVES BOMBAY	6	LEAVES BUSSORAH	27
,, Kurrachee	Sept. 10	,, Mahomerah	27
,, Muscat	13	,, Fao	27
,, Bunder Abbas	15	,, Bushire	29
,, Linga	17	,, Linga	Oct. 4
,, Bushire	19	,, Bunder Abbas	6
,, Fao	21	,, Jask	7
,, Mahomerah	21	,, Muscat	9
ARRIVES BUSSORAH	Sept. 22	,, Kurrachee	13
		ARRIVES BOMBAY	Oct. 16

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S. S. MOMBASA, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 980 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander G. G. C. STEVENSON, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th September 1876, at 2 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	6	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day of two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GEONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay July 1876.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)
THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER
"GLAMORGAN,"
1,511 TONS REGISTER, 400 HORSE POWER.
TO SAIL ABOUT THE 6TH SEPTEMBER.

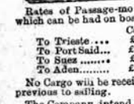
THIS Splendid Steamer is provided with every comfort and convenience for Passengers and has accommodation for upwards of sixty in Saloon.

For Passage Money, Freight, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents s. s. Glamorgan.

USTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE First-class Steamer CALIPSO, 2,000 Tons, and 200 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 25th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	Cabin.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	£40 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£13 0	£12 5
To Suez	£28 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£6 12

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on or about the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 10th November 1876
Do. do. 30th November do
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT Agent.

28 Bombay Green 11th August 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

VESSELS.	CAPTAINS.	TONS.	H.P.	Sept. 1876.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2032	450	8th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond			
KHEDIVE	E. N. B. ,,	2488	450	15th—Suez, &c.
	J. Du Stic-			
	ward	3742	600	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 4th Sept. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. DECCAN, Captain J. D. GARY, (3,429 Tons and 560 H.P.), WILL be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 1st September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 21st August 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	TONS	H.P.	FROM GLASGOW.	FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM BOMBAY.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
MACEDONIA	2292	816	.....	7th Oct.	18th N.v.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL to sail on 30th September.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE ,, 11th October.
,, TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* NAPLES.

THE S. S. TRINACRIA, Captain HUTCHISON, sailing on the 6th September, will call at NAPLES. For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

CALLING AT COMPTA IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENTS OFFER EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE well known and fast sailing Steamer OORUN, 263 Tons, G. J. BAKER, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY, the 6th September, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder, leaving Goa every SATURDAY MORNING :—

Hurnee.	Vingorla.
Ratnagherry.	Goa, Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

JOOMABHOY LALLJEE.

No. 99, Bazaar Gate Street, or Khoja Moola, Maudvie.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

OPENING NIGHT,

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH.

ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS

AND

IL TROVATORE !

BURLESQUE.

NOW READY.

GOLD FOR INDIA :

OR

REMARKS UPON THE DEPRECIATION OF THE RUPEE, ITS CAUSES, EFFECTS AND REMEDY.

BY

LEWIS G. HYNES, OF H. M.'s MINT.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

WINES! WINES!

FRESH IMPORTATION OF

STILL HOCKS,

CLARETS,

BREAKFAST AND DINNER,

SHERRIES,

PORT,

CHAMPAGNE, MOSELLE, &c.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CHEROOTS! CHEROOTS!

A SPLENDID STOCK OF ALL BRANDS TO SELECT FROM.

THOROUGHLY SEASONED

AND

MATURED

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,800,300.

FIRE PREMIUMS paid in 1875, exclusive of reinsurances, £370,000.

SECURITY to Insurance Policy Holders £435,500 in Cash, besides the Subscribed Capital of one million and three-quarters sterling.

Losses and other claims promptly settled in Bombay by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, SELECTED from the BEST BREWINGS, are RECEIVED by TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD)., BOMBAY.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Cash.

Per Pot ....Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL MOCHA COFFEE,

In hermetically sealed tins. This Coffee will be found of superior quality, being roasted in closed cylinders; by which process the fine aroma of the berry (completely lost by the system of frying pursued by "country" cooks) is entirely preserved. A fresh consignment now on sale at

Cash.

Per lb. Tin.....Re. 1-8.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

QUININE AERATED TONIC WATER,

First introduced into this market by TREACHER & CO., (LIMITED), and prepared at their AERATED WATER MANUFACTORIES, BYCULLA AND POONA, is supplied largely to the P. & O. Steamers, Clubs and Messes of Western India.

The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating Water, combined with the constantly increasing sale, testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the Public.

Per dozen, Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REAL TURKEY TOBACCO,

for Cigarettes;

IMPORTED OVERLAND IN TINS AT Cash Re. 1-8, Credit Rs. 1-12.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LETTER BARS.

Graduated for England and Inland Postage, the most convenient instrument for determining amount of Postal Rates for Letters ever introduced.

Cash, Rs. 4.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

CAPTAIN BURTON'S
TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle

Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, ,, 1-8 and ,, 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

GYMKHANA (FOOTBALL CLUB).—The last Match of the B. G. F. C. 16 v. THE UNITED 20 will be played THIS EVENING.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN BANDMASTER. Applications with Testimonials to be addressed to BAND SECRETARY, 3rd Regiment N. L. I., Kolhapore.

WANTED A CLERK. Must be a good Writer, and possess a knowledge of Accounts. Salary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 according to abilities. Apply by letter to JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

THE LONDON.—FIRST CLASS TIFFINS. Room for three Respectable Boarders. Terms moderate. TWO THURSTON'S BILLIARD TABLES.

TAUNUS MINERAL WATER.—Prices reduced to Rs. 3 as. 8 Pints, Rs. 5 Quarts. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Agents.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and LODGING at moderate terms are proffered to any young Gentleman wishing to reside with a Private Family. Apply to "H. L.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the BUNGALOW, No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, recently vacated by E. MOSES, Esq. Apply to Mr. LAKE, H. M. Common Jail, Oomerwarry.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6½, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

Sample Albums are always on view.

THACKER, VINING & COMPANY.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS, to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *elite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

The price lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs, Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavor and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

Names of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1lb to 15lbs.		From 15 lbs. and upwards.		Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a	
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	12	1	10	Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., liberally dealt with.
Orange Pekoe	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe Extra Fine	1	10	1	8	
Holta Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Bynauth Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1	8	1	6	
Souchong	1	6	1	4	
Royal Family Mixture	1	2	1	0	

To ensure prompt despatch, orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY.

No. 24, Church Gate Street, opposite the *Times of India* Office.

THE GENUINE GRAND SQUARE

"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.

Sole Agents in Bombay, S. Rose & Co.

These Noted Pianos are guaranteed to stand the climate in any part of India. They are unrivalled for Tone, Touch, Finish, and Durability.

New and Second-hand Pianofortes.

Grand Square Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, or by Collard and Collard ..... from Rs. 250 to Rs. 550
Semi-Grand Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, Collard and Collard, or by Stodart ..... ,, 300 to ,, 400
Full Grand Pianofortes, by Collard & Collard, Broadwood and Sons, or by Stodart ..... ,, 450 to Rs. 1,200

Pianofortes sold on the New System of Hire. Terms on application.

Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants to S. Rose & Co.

The New Alexandre Organ.

Solid Walnut Resonant Case, Type C, Compass 5 Octaves, F to F, size 3 feet 6 inches wide; 1 foot 5 inches deep; 3 feet 2 inches high, 8 stops ..... Net Cash ... Rs. 400
Solid Walnutwood Resonant Case, Compass 5 Octaves, F to F; 9 Stops—Flute; Lieblich Gelact; Dulciana; Vox Humana; Gamba; Diapason; Principal; Sub Bass; Automatic Swell; Knee Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained ..... Net Cash ... Rs. 800

Alexandre's Harmoniums.

Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers ..... Rs. 100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish 120
Sol d Mahogany Cases, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish 140
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass four to F, 2 blowers, 3 Stops, Organ Swell 200
Solid Oak Harmonium specially constructed for India, with 2 rows of Keys, couplers, 2½ Octaves of Pedals, Pedal Swell, Pedal Stock, and Expression Stop ..... Rs. 1,000

HARMONIUM "EXPRESSIF."

In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C with 6 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector 250
In handsome Rosewood Case, do. do. do. 300

American Organs by Mason and Hamlin.

Portable, Four-Octaves, Single Reed, with Automatic Swell, Improved Bellows, Two Pedals, Improved Reed Valves, Walnut Case ..... Rs. 300
MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ Five-Octaves, Double Reed. Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell; Self-adjusting Reed Valves; Improved Bellows; Ivory fronts to Keys; Gothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case. Panelled front and sides, best finish, Walnut Case ..... Cash, Rs. 550

Pianofortes, Harmoniums and Organs tuned by contract.

New and Popular Songs.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Aubade ..... F. H. Cowen	2	0	Rosebud Fair ..... A. Goodeve	2	0
Cease thy reposing ..... Serenade	2	0	Sleep at last ..... Ditto	2	0
Dreams, sung in the burlesque Blue Beard	2	0	Soft through the Woods ..... Ditto	2	0
Do not heed her warning ..... Reply to Gipsey Warning	1	8	Spanish Boat Song ..... H. Aide	2	0
Dresden China ..... J. L. Molloy	2	0	Secret of thy name ..... C. Dick	2	0
Danube River ..... H. Aile	2	0	Si tu savais ..... M. W. Balfe	2	0
Gallants of England ..... A. S. Gatty	2	0	Si, e' ver (reply to Non e' ver) ..... T. Mattei	2	0
Hidden Treasures ..... A. Goodeve	2	0	Those dear bright eyes ..... E. Reyloff	2	0
Hush! for the Angels are Waiting ..... Ditto	2	0	True Blue ..... C. Goodeve	2	0
If doughty deeds my Lady please ..... A. Sullivan	1	8	Truth in Absence ..... E. B. Harper	2	0
It was a Dream ..... F. H. Cowen	2	0	Waiting for the Swallow ..... C. Pinsuti	2	0
I will not heed her warning ..... Reply to Gipsey Warning	1	8	Warrior Bold ..... A. Adams	2	0
I will hang up my Harp on a ..... W. Gurney	1	8	Yes! let me like a soldier fall ..... W. Wallace	1	8
I love my love ..... C. Pinsuti	2	0	COMIC SONGS.		
Let me dream again ..... A. Sullivan	2	0	Buckles on her shoes ..... C. M	1	8
Moon has raised her lamp above ..... J. Benedict	1	0	Get out ..... W. Howard	1	8
My Queen ..... Blumenthal	2	0	Mulligan Guards ..... G. Moore	1	8
Nobody's nigh to hear ..... G. A. Macfarren	1	8	Spelling Bee Song ..... H. Hunter	1	8
Only for one ..... A. Randegger	2	0	Tit-tat toe ..... W. Howard	1	8
Old Days ..... A. Goodeve	2	0	Tailor and the crow ..... G. Leybourne	1	8
Songs that I loved long ago ..... M. Lutz	1	8			

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

S. ROSE & Co., 10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

EARRINGS.	BROOCHES.	BRACELETS.
All Gold for daily wear, the fashionable shape ..... Rs. 14 to 80	All Gold for morning wear Rs. 20 to 70	All Gold Band Bracelets ... Rs. 50 to 100
Set with Coral, Garnet, Turquoise, Pearl, &c. ..... Rs. 20 to 80	For dress, enamelled and set with gems, more or less valuable ..... Rs. 35 to 100	All Gold Bracelets stylishly jointed like the "Cutlass" ..... Rs. 100 to 300
For dress and evening wear, handsomely set with Gems ..... Rs. 40 to 120	Of fancy designs for Badminton, Croquet, Archery, and Rifle Prizes ..... Rs. 50 to 100	Gem Bracelets inexpensive set with Pearls, Corals Turquoises and small rubies, Emeralds, diamonds, &c., and others decorated with enamel in colors ..... Rs. 65 to 300
For Children, pretty patterns all gold or with stones .. Rs. 10 to 20	For mourning black enamelled with appropriate emblems and monograms, and recess for portrait or hair ..... Rs. 25 to 75	"Souvenir" Bracelets; the design of this is a flat jointed band, pierced with the motto and folding up as a book locket, in all Gold 250; in Gems ..... Rs. 400
Ear Buttons, of all gold and secured in the ear by a screw and nut are now very fashionable from, ... Rs. 10 per pair	Scotch Pebble, Agate and Malachite Silver mounted, Rs 10 to 35	
	Florence and Roman Mosaic ..... Rs. 30 to 70	

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST UPON APPLICATION.

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY, SIMLA.
RAMPART ROW.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Every description of Musical Instrument

MILITARY BANDS SUPPLIED.

Tuning and Repairs in Bombay and Mofussil.

SOUNDY & CO.,

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

Illustrated Catalogues free by post on application.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

BOMBAY : 6, Elphinstone Circle.
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Agency Camp Deolali :—KHURSEDJI DOSSABHAI.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Dr. J. WILLIAMS, Superintendent of Vaccination in Sind, are required to send the same to the Undersigned before the 10th proximo, after which date no claims can be entertained,

P. HENSLOWE, Lieut.-Col.,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Hyderabad, Sind, 2nd August 1876.

SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION FACTORY, KIRKEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS for the SUPPLY of (4,000) Four Thousand EMPTY AMMUNITION BOXES with TIN LINING required for the Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, between 15th October 1876 and 15th April 1877, delivered at the Store Room of the Factory, will be received by the Undersigned on FRIDAY, the 15th September, 1876, at 1 P. M.

The Form of Tender, Conditions of Contract, and all particulars regarding supply of Boxes of the correct dimensions, &c. may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

A. A. BAYLY, Lieut.-Col.,
Acting Superintendent Small Arms Ammunition Factory.

Kirkee, 31st August 1876.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES 50 per SHARE out of the Profits realized by the Company during the half-year ending 30th June 1876, will be PAYABLE to the SHAREHOLDERS at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 4th September 1876, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Shareholders are requested to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES when applying for their Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th instant to 4th September next, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 28th August 1876.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. THOMPSON TAYLOR & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A. M. *to* P. M.

DR. PETTIT'S EYE SALVE,
AN INFALLIABLE REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE!

ACUTE or Chronic Granulation of the Lids, Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands, Film and Weakness of Vision from any cause.

Retail, 12 annas per box. Wholesale, apply to

ROGERS & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

FRASER AND MILLER,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS,

BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.

Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, very handsome SILVER CUTCH WORK TEA SETS, Tumblers on Stands, Trays, Mugs, Muffineers, &c., &c.;

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 2ND SEPT. 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market on Friday closed dull, sales 8,000 bales, and to-day's report is quiet but steady, sales 6,000 bales. Prices have not altered in any way since Thursday, and there is no new feature in the market to notice, with the exception of New York futures being ⅛ cent. per lb. lower. Piece Goods in Manchester are dull at unaltered prices, and so long as this is the case there is not much hope of improvement in Cotton, notwithstanding the favourable position shown by the figures.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 1st instant compares with the previous two years as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Total of all kinds.....	1,860,000	1,825,000	2,076,100
„ „ Surats	630,000	856,100	938,820

For the U. K. only the figures for these years are :—

Stock in Liverpool	805,000	827,770	890,430
Do. London.....	41,500	71,320	107,470
American Afloat.....	30,000	14,000	26,000
E. Indian „	250,000	277,000	308,000
	1,126,500	1,190,090	1,331,900
Price of Mid. Orleans.....	6¼d	7 7-16d.	8¼d.
„ Fair Dhollera ...	4 7-16d.	4¾d.	5 3-16d.
Difference	1 11-16d.	2 9-16d.	3 1-16d

The American crop figures show the following comparison :—

	1876	1875	1874
Week's Receipts.....	14,000	4,300	3,200
„ Exports to U. K.....	9,000	3,000	...
„ „ Continent ..	10,000	1,000	...
Total Receipts for year end- ing 1st inst-.....	4,129,000	3,467,300	3,778,000
„ Exports to U. K.....	1,996,000	1,821,000	1,842,000
„ „ Continent „ ...	1,245,000	841,000	955,000
„ Stocks at the Ports.....	115,000	70,000	108,000

The London Coffee Market is unaltered, but Cocoanut Oil has declined 5s. per ton and Bombay Linseed has advanced 3d. per quarter. At the Tanned Skin Sales 1,078,000 were offered. Sheep Skins averaged 1d. per lb. higher.

French Rentes have advanced from 106 to 106¼, but Consols have declined from 96 to 95¾. The quotation now is of course for the new account, but there must be other reasons to account for the steady fall which has been going on for the past week. It cannot be due to European politics or the French funds would also have been affected and the Money Market promises great ease for some time to come. Possibly the New American Loan may have something to do with it, although the probability is that only a small proportion will be subscribed for in London.

Enfaced Rupee Paper is quoted the same as on Thursday last. Indian Bank shares are unaltered with the exception of Chartered which are 10s. per share higher. Exchange on India is still quoted at 1s. 7¾d., but Bar Silver has declined to 51¼d., equivalent to 1s. 7¾d. per rupee.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been particularly quiet, not a single transaction being reported. Nominally rates are unchanged, but the feeling so far as it can be ascertained in the absence of business, has been weaker, the Banks showing a disposition to buy for forward delivery at current rates for ready bills. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 7 9 16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months sight...	1s. 7¾ to 13-16d.	„
Credits 3 „ ...	} 1s. 7¾d.	„
Documents 3 „ ...		„

On Calcutta and for Government Paper rates are nominally the same.

THE SHARE MARKET is quiet but steady. The business doing has again been confined to Spinning and Weaving Companies, and our quotations are unaltered throughout.

IN COTTON there is nothing doing still of any importance. There is more enquiry perhaps for future delivery and occasional small parcels of a few hundred bales are put through, but there is no general demand nor will there be for another month or so.

FREIGHTS are in the same stagnant condition. By Steamer for Liverpool we quote £1-10 nominally, by sail there is nothing doing.

PIECE GOODS are unchanged in every respect, no sales having been reported. Reuter says that there have been heavy shipments of plain Cottons from Great Britain for this port during the month of August, but these have been pretty well anticipated, being the result of the large indents sent home a few weeks ago.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi- dend	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	111
40,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	710
20,000	500	all	10 p.ct	Bank of Bombay	717½
10,000	500	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	625
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. I. & China	330
40,000	$ 125	all	5 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank .	300
40,000	...	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	175
37,220	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	113
60,000	250	all	11 do.	Oriental Bank	505

LAND COMPANIES.

3,848	1,000	all	25	Colaba Land Co. (New).	1 185
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	116
3,750	1,000	1,000	20 p.ct	Mazagon Land	470
4,000	1 400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	240

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	£0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	282
	£20	103 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares.....	126
	£20	65 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	22
	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£18	195 5 15	do.	Do. New Shares	286

PRESS COMPANIES.

40	75,000	2,850	150 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,250xd
20	2,000	1,100	85 p.	Albert Co., Kurrachee..	890
10	1,000	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	660
75	2,750	2,200	80 p.	Bellasis Press Co.....	660
171	1,000	all	60	Bellary	735 xd.
15	50	all	60 p.	Berar Company (New)...	810
1,70	35	all	42 p.	Bhendi an Press Co.	250
40	25	all	10 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	60
1,00	1,000	all	75 p.	Carwar Co.	905
20	25	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	15
50	1,88	all	170 p.	Colaba Press Co.....	800
50	500	all	175	Dholera P. & G. Co....	175
35	1,00	all	180 p.	East India Press Co.....	990
15	8,500	8,250	125	Fort Pr ss Co	1,600
3	50	all	35 p.	French Press Co.....	100
1,15	...	1,400	100 p.	Imperial Press Co.....	410
3,12	40	850	45 p.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	340
600	2,000	all	...	Nico Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,675
120	...	500	250 p.	Prince of W. Press	700
600	500	all	15 p.ct	Sassoon's Press Co.....	563
40	850	750	67½ p.	Scinde Press Co.....	405 xd.
12	1,000	925	175 p.	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,195
150	85	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	800xd
450	1,000	...	125p.c	Volkart's United Press Co.	850

* Per share for the year.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th August compared with that for 22nd August :—

LIABILITIES.	22nd August. Rs. A. P.	29th August. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund.....	16,74,032 7 9	16,74,032 7 9
Treasury Balance	3,08,18,971 5 11	3,06,78,503 8 7
Other Deposits	2,39,65,976 14 8	2,35,26,784 8 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	2,27,662 15 4	2,53,151 3 8
Sundries	6,03,360 10 0	6,38,499 7 4
	Rs. 7,72,89,809 3 8	7,66,90,971 3 7

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities.....	1,56,51,722 7 3	1,56,70,343 11 7
Loans on Govt. Securities.	47,98,295 8 3	46,97,995 8 3
Credits on ditto ...	36,46,645 4 4	28,05,405 11 9
Bills Discounted.....	1,65,71,331 10 4	1,73,97,744 4 3
Balances with other Banks	6,41,415 4 8	6,08,321 3 2
Bullion	14,796 7 0	14,796 7 0
Dead Stock	10,50,799 8 10	10,50,792 12 3
Stamps	10,717 4 3	10,768 3 3
Sundries	3,09 446 13 2	2,33,281 2 11
Cash at Head Office	1,39,68,665 8 7	1,46,34,812 14 10
Do. at Branches	2,06,25,852 7 0	1,85,76,998 4 8
	Rs. 7,72,89,809 3 8	7,66,90,971 3 7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. RENOWN, 735 tons, Captain W. Smith, sailed on Saturday last for Antwerp, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williamson, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and eleven deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
2	Renown(s)	Sm th	Antwerp,
	Akola (s)	Williamson ...	Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

Aug. ARRIVALS.

29	Satara(s)	Glover	Camorta 16th Aug.
	Bushire(s)	Loutit	Ra goon, 24th Aug.
	Burmah(s)	Smith	Moulmein 20th Aug.
	Astracan	Joseph James.	Liverpool, 3rd April.
	Jane Porter	Hill	London, 19th May.

Aug. DEPARTURE.

29	Marion Nell.....	.....	.....

MADRAS.

Aug. ARRIVAL.

30	Chyebassa.....	.....	Calcutta.
31	Ava (s)	.....	Bombay.
	Lena	.....	Sunderland.

Aug. DEPARTURES.

31	Pokhara (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
	Mars	.....	P ndicherry.
	St Lawrence.....	.....	London.
	Meinam.....	.....	Pondicherry and Galle.
	Duke of Lancaster...	.....	London.

Sept.

1	Ava.....	.....	Calcutta.
1	Africa.....	.....	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Glamorgan s—8 cases dock, R.R. & Moily ; 206 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolhoosein Heptoola and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Peshawur s—3 casks iron nails, Mogabhoy Tyebkhan. Khiva s—5 cases cochineal, Yollubdass Manchund ; 1 parcel lithograph, Merwanjee and Co.

Trentham Hall s—20 cases slates, Essobhoy Ebramjee.

Duncan s—443 bars and 40 bundles iron, Tyebally Abdoolally ; 12 casks nails, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Kinver s—3 cases saffron, A. C. Dady and Co; 1 case watches, Favre, Louba and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Peora s—1 case gold thread, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—220 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 250 bales cotton, Jairam Hom sj; 45 bales wool, Shamjee Narronjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Beunichand Puckerchund.

Glamorgan s—110 cwts coir yarn, Ebram Hajee Huroon ; 19 bales cotton waste, Khaumamed Nansy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Renown s—750 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Tiverton—4,500 cwts lin-eed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Decoan s—1 box silver coins, Hajee Abdoola Noormamed ; 1box, silver coins, Omerjibhoy Chundabhoy ; 188 boxes silver bars, The C. M. Bank of I. L. and China ; 1 case cow bezoar Sorabjee Framjee ; 25 packages clove, Dyal Ruttonsy ; 70 packages ra in, Ebram Hasom ; 5 bal-s twist, Mauodbhoy Amroodin ; 5 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 20 bales twist, A. Habibhoy ; 29 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 10½ chests opium, Hurdowar Newna n ; 30 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormomed ; 13 chests opium, aj e Esan Ellias ; 48 chests opium, Curimbhoy Ebram ; 11 ch sts opium, Tullojee Famjee ; 16 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon ; 349 ches s opium, E. D. Sassoon ; 29 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee ; 12 chests opium, Hajee Mahomed Sedick ; 15 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 115 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 9 chests pium, Tarachund Gu-shamdass ; 24 chests opium and 12 bales tw st, Framjee Hormusjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Decoan s—28 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 1st September 1876.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m' and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	29·643
Temperature of the Air	80·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·2
Dew Point	74·6
Relative humidity of Air	·832
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	84·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)..	74·0
General Direction of wind	W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	464
Fall of Rain	0·00 inches.
Total fall during the month	0·00 „
„ „ „ year	45·33 „

HIGH COURT.—4TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Further Direction and Costs.

233-76—Crawford and B—Jo-sub Hajee Ahmed vs Ally Abdoola —Jeffe.son and Payne.

LONG CAUSES.

343-76—Crai ie, Lynch and Owen—H Maxwell and others vs Puddumsey Lukhumsey—K Moroji—Part heard.

480-75—Macfarlane and F—Moorarjee Ju ua and others vs Sodhe Vikoont Appa and others—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

360-76—Lynch a d Tobin—Robert Preston Nixon and another vs Ebrahim Lutiff—Jeff rson and Payne.

366-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Khoja Abdool Mussani v Vissonjee Cursonjee—Fletcher and Smith.

167-76—In person—Hajee Mahomed Joosub vs Ahmed Goolam M and others—In person.

241-73—A. Framjee—Morwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Hajee Cawoo Yacoob and others—Lynch and Tobin.

670-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Shamjee Pussai vs Puddumsey and others—Prescot and Winter.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

198-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Nagoo Sayajee vs Navibai, widow, and another—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

123-76—Mr Fletcher—Moonghivahoo alias Mathoriba vs Khetsey Heerjee—In person.

30-76—A. Framjee—Cursetjee Dadabhoy vs Nenbai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

For Judgment.

In the matter of Act of 18-6, and of the Eastern Financial Association, Limited—Hearn and Cleveland vs Premchund Roychund—Macfarlane and Pollock.

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Vajchund Gheldund, deceased—J C Cama—Heroore Mugan Gheila and another—Mr Skipsey—Part heard.

Opposed Motions.

691-75—Macfarlane and Pollock—Heerabai widow vs Rahimutbai widow—Lynch and Tobin.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Allcobhoy deceased—Macfarlane and Pollock—Herbai widow vs Rahimutbai widow —Lynch and Tobin.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

150-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Arut Kirpall vs Dayal Dhunjee—Jamar hun and Ghandibhoy—Part heard.

276-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sumoodeen Soolt anally vs Rahi bhoy Allabhoy—Crawford and Boevy.

82-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Daya Sunda and others vs Sarabai, widow, and others.

98-76—Muljee and Bomanjee—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs George W Terry—Mr Hearn.

208-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gungaram Hanmantr m vs Sadashow Sukharam and others—Jefferson and Payne and Prescot and Winter.

190-76—Rimington Hore and Langley—Elias Britto Periera vs Robert Brown and another—Janardhun and G and Mr. Skipsey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS —SEPTEMBER 1.

Field, Lieut., Bombay 17th Regt., N. I., on leave, from Surat.

SEPTEMBER 2.

Beech, Sub-Lieut., Madras 16th Lancers, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Stewart, Capt., Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Bolaram.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 2nd Sept mber 1876.

With reference to G O C 397, 20th May, Maj O V Tanner, S C was reappointed to officiate as 2nd in Comd 29th N I, from the date he relieved Lt Col Davis who was transferred to the 27th N I.

Surg A H Anthonisz, M B, general duty, Presidency Circle, is directed to proceed to Mhow and report himself to the offg Deputy Gen'l, British Troops, for duty in that Circle.

Surgn Anthoni-z will travel by rail at the public expense.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the 30th Aug 1876 :—

Conductor H Dunsford, Ordnance Dept.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani :—

Higher Standard—No 2270 Gunner J Watt, No 5 Batty 6th Bde, R A

Lower Standard—Lt S R Purvis, No. 4701 Serjt H Heath and No 542 Bombardier S Gidlow, 4th Bde, R A.

No. 19-8 Private T O'Brien, 66th Foot, employed in the Band of H E the Govr, is permitte to rejoin his regt.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Sind Dist Order—D-t-d 1st Aug 1876, appointing Maj E Staveley, R A, to command the Ri Artly in Sind on the departure of Col Heyman until further orders.

66th Foot.—Regtl order, dated 9th Aug 1876, directing Lt F G A Wiehe, to officiate as Interpreter to the Regt, in addition to his other duties, no other qualified officer being available.

3rd Regt N I (Jacob's Rifles).—Regtl order, dated 8th Aug 1876, directing Lt W A Browne, attached, to officiate as Qr Mr.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

15th Foot (2nd Battalion.)—Lt and Adjt F S Allen, to England, via Sea Transit, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medic l board.

108th Foot.—Lt A C Hill, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Maj J F F bes, Comdt 2nd Sind Horse, from the 25th to the 27th July 1876, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

General List.—Capt J F Willoughby, 3rd Squadron Officer 3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavy, for three months, from date of departure on private affairs to India, under Rule XXV of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Army Medical Dept.—Surg Maj J Greig, to remain in England from 24th July 1876, to 23rd January 1877, on medical certificate.

Surgn G White, attached to F Batty 9th Bde R. A., to Bombay for thirty days, from date of departure, on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, August 30.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr T D Moran is appointed temporarily to be a special officer for the survey and record of the Nizamut lands.

Mr H W Mackenzie, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, in charge of the Gobindpore division of the Manbhoom district, is appointed to the special duty for the measurement and settlement of the Narkagurh estate in the district of Lohardugga, vice Lt L J H Grey.

Mr J C Price, Settlement Officer in Midnapore, is appointed to be a Mag and Collr of the second grade, with effect from the 11th inst, vice Mr H F J Kean, who has forfeited his appointment by taking an extension of furlough beyond two years. Mr Price will, however, officiate as Settlement Officer in Midnapore.

Mr G S Park is appointed to be Settlement Officer in Midnapore, vice Mr Price, but to continue to officiate as a Mag and Collr of the first grade in Sarun, until further orders.

Mr A B MacDonnell, M A, is appointed to be a Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of the first grade, vice Mr Park, but to continue to officiate as a Mag and Collr of the third grade, in Durbhunga, until further orders.

Mr J R Hallett, M A, is appointed to be a Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of the second grade, vice Mr MacDonnell, but to continue to officiate as a Judge of the Small Cause Courts, and Subordinate Judge of the first grade, at Bhagulpore and Monghyr, until further orders.

Mr A Manson is appointed to be Second Inspr of Registration Offices, vice Mr Hallett, but to continue to officiate as a Mag and Collr of the third grade in Poorn a, until further orders.

The following officers are appointed to act in the first grade of Joint-Mag and Depy Collrs, viz :—

Mr P H B Skrine, vice Mr E S Moseley, and Mr A C Tute, vice Mr J Whitmore.

The following officers are appointed to act as Joint-Mag and Depy Collrs of the second grade, viz :—

Mr E R Henry, vice Mr Skrine, and Mr S S Jones, vice Mr Tute.

Mr J Kennedy, Asst Mag and Collr, in charge of the Magoorah district of the Jessore district, is allowed leave for one month, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th Sept 1876.

Mr J F Stevens, Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, is post d to Moorshedabad. Mr Stevens will act as a Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of the first grade from the date of his being relieved of his duties as Offg Judge of Moorshedabad.

In supersession of the orders of the 12th July 1876, Mr T M Kirkwood, Joint Mag and Depy Collr, is posted to Jessore.

Mr G S Webster, Offg Judge of Moorshedabad, has resumed charg of his office on the 18 h inst, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 3rd May 1876 is cancelled.

Mr D W M Testro, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Burdwan, is appointed to act as Mag and Collr of Gya during the absence, on duty, of Mr F M Halliday, or until further orders.

The undermention d officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Right Hon the Secy of State for India for the periods specified against their names, viz.—

Mr G S Webster, Asst Mag and Collr, six months, on sick certificate ; Mr R M Waller, Asst Mag and Collr, three months, on sick certificate ; Mr J H W D Clark, Asst Supt of Police, third grade, one month, on sick certificate ; Mr T Walton, Dist and Sessions Judge, Furreedpore, two months' furlough ; and Mr G E Manisty, Asst Mag and Collr, six months, on medical certificate.

The following revised notification is substituted for the one dated 5th instant, published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 16th idem :—

J Ande son, Offg Depy Comr of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, acted in the second grade of Depy Comrs from the 26th June to 22nd Jul, and for 14 to 4th Aug 1876.

Mr A P MacDonnell, Offg Mag and Collr of Durbhunga, is allowed leave for two months under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st Sept next, or such later date b fore the 15th idem, as he may vail himself of it.

Mr. C C Quinn, Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Bhagulpore, is appointed to act as Mag and Collr of Durbhunga next, on the absence, on leave, of Mr A P MacDonnell, or until further orders.

Mr J F Stevens, Joint-Mag and Deputy Collr, Moorshedabad, is vested with the powers of a Collr under Act X of 1870.

Colonel A H Paterson, Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, on leave, is appointed temporarily to act as Inspr-Genl of Police during the absence, on leave, of Mr H Hankey or until further orders.

Mr A H Giles, Dist Supt of Police, Gya, is allowed leave for one month and eighteen days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st Sept next.

Mr G K Meares, Asst Supt of Police, Sarun, is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police, Gya, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A H Giles, or until further orders.

The Rev. A O Hardy, Chaplain, Barrackpore, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 12, Supplement E of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr T D Charles, Preventive Officer of Pooree Ports, is appointed to carry out the provisions of Section 43 of Act XII of 1875 (the Indian Ports' Act 1875,) in those ports.

Mr J C MacDonnell, Assistant Conservator of the first grade, is appointed to act in the third grade of Depy Conservator, with effect from the 3rd May 1876.

Mr H H Davis, Asst Conservator of Forests, Chittagong Division, is allowed leave of absence for three months under Section 22, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code,

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CUNINGHAM—August 25th, at Kurrachee, the wife of Captain C. A. Cuningham, Brigade Major, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHAMBERS—August 29th, at Dinapore, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel R. T. Chambers, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

CONNEW—August 31st, at Chowringhee, the wife of R. K. Connew, of a son.

ECKFORD—August 29th, at No. 36, Chowrinzhee, the wife of Major Eckford, Royal engineers, of a daughter.

HANHART September 1st, at Allahabad, the wife of D Hanhart, of a son.

OLIPHANT—August 27th, at Saharunpore, the wife of George A. Oliphant, Esq., Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MOYNAN—GOAD—August 26 h, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev. T. Moore, Chaplain, W E. Binsall Moynan, M-D., Indian Medical Departm nt, to Amy Maria, youngest daughter of Maj r S. B. Goad, R. L.

THELWALL—WILSON—August 24th, at All Saints' Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. H. Sells, Colon-l The wall, C.B., to Gertrude Lindsay, daughter of W. L. Wilson, Esq., Geological Survey of India.

DEATHS.

AUBER—August 30th, at Allahabad, of acute dysentery, Charles Lionel Stephen Auber, Lieutenant, 1-8th Fusiliers, aged 25 years.

LYLE—August, 27th, at the Murree Brewery, W C Lyle, (lately of Calcutta).

PRITCHARD—August 30th, at Calcutta, Richard Henry Pritchard late of Debrooghur, Upper Assam, aged 32 years and 9 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1876.

WHEN the Government of Bombay wished to emulate Ahab in the matter of Naboth's Vineyard, and to seize for the purposes of an Hospital the Sailors' Home, which was built expressly for the purposes its name indicates, it met with very proper opposition from the Sailors' Home Committee. It sought to set aside those gentlemen with the argument that as the Sailors' Home was not registered, it might do what it pleased with the new building. The Committee have since remedied this defect, so that the Government of Bombay has now the legal and the moral argument against it. Within the last few weeks the Committee have registered the Home under the terms of the Societies' and Companies' Act, and this action entitles the Committee to protest in the High Court against the Government of Bombay's declared intention to misappropriate the Sailors' Home to which Khunderao Gaekwar contributed upon the express understanding that the building should be commemorative of the visit to India of the Sailor Prince. We really hope that the Government of Bombay will take shame to itself and build a proper Hospital for Europeans instead of trying to shuffle out of its obligations by unjustifiable subterfuges. It is scarcely conceivable that an English Government in India should continue to neglect the claims of its poor European sick after the earnest requests and appeals to it which have been made by the whole European community. Nevertheless it is a fact—a fact which adds one more to the many charges of gross carelessness, inefficiency and idleness, which may be justly brought against the present Government—that up to this moment Sir Philip Wode house and his Councillors have done absolutely nothing towards procuring a proper Hospital for English sick in lieu of the present feverish and bug-ridden sheds in Fort George since they attempted to seize the Sailors' Home. We have already had one indignant public meeting. Will it be necessary to call another to protest not only against this shameful neglect of our English sick, but also against the present Government, which really seems as if it were good for absolutely nothing? Lord Lytton has written pathetically about the accidental death of a Hindoo syce. We ask him—we may almost say we beseech him—to turn his attention to the disgraceful hovels in which many of his poor and suffering countrymen are annually compelled to die in Bombay. We can get neither sympathy nor attention from the Bombay Government. In the name of humanity—in the name of all that should bind Englishmen to Englishmen in a foreign country—in the name of the character for common justice of the British Government in India—we ask Lord Lytton to help the poor disease stricken Europeans of Bombay. They are dying in loathsome sheds while the Bombay Government is either asleep, doing nothing, or trying to escape from its plain obligations by subterfuges. When, more than a year ago, the Bombay public met to record their opinion that the time had come when the present European General Hospital should be abolished and to declare that the neglect of poor European sick and maimed which had thitherto prevailed was disgraceful, every right-thinking man agreed with what was said; and it was felt that *surely* the Bombay Government could no longer neglect a duty to which such prominent attention had been called. But the old tale has to be told. Nothing has been done. The disgrace still exists. If Lord Lytton wishes to earn the heart-felt gratitude of every unfortunate countryman who is driven to Bombay, he has a splendid opportunity before him. He is our last hope. We despair of getting Sir Philip Wodehouse's Government to do anything worth speaking of either in the cause of humanity or political wisdom. Something must be done for our sick.

WHETHER it suits the dealers better to maintain high prices for few horses rather than get moderate prices for many, or whether there is really a scarcity of horses in the markets which supply this country with the article—of this at least there can be no doubt, that the scarcity of horses now, and the high prices asked for what there is, is becoming a source of considerable inconvenience to the public. A horse famine—much more real than the other one in Bengal—is a matter of anxiety to every one who goes on wheels, or on any other legs than his own, and we do not think we are far wrong in saying that such a famine is upon us when one thousand rupees is considered over a great part of India, and in all the principal European centres, as the standard price of a decent animal. If a gentleman wants a hack, or lady's horse, and is ill-disposed to break his wife's neck, or to run up a bill as long as his leg for veterinary attendance, he must be prepared to pay down £100 for his purchase. If an Infantry officer requires a charger, he must pay the same; nay, more, if any one wants a good-looking carriage horse, he must fork out a sum which twenty years ago would have bought some Arab with a turf reputation. Now we must confess that we are no more behind the scenes of this Indian *hippodrome* of ours than the Government itself, which latter nonentity has been always apparently in trouble for horses or *with* horses as long as we can remember. But because the public do not know the origin or the meaning of a condition of affairs which has rendered the price of horses double what it was, while communication and freight are reduced in difficulty and money full fifty per cent, that is no reason why the public should not protest; in fact, it is the duty of the public itself to seriously consider what causes and effects are at work to make them pay very long prices for, as the rule, very indifferent horses.

It is a pity that we have no Horse of Parliament in India, no Lord Roseberry to get a commission appointed to inquire into the Indian horse trade. If there was the House and the man, we might then find out how it comes to pass that horses of good quality in Western Australia are allowed to run wild for want of a market, how it is that the public stomach for horses is only sparingly nourished with fiddle-headed Persians and Roman-nosed Buckers, how it happens that the good old Bombay stable Arab of other days is now a *lusus naturæ*, and why it is that no one apparently can make a good thing of horse-breeding in Hindoostan or have a good time of it if he attempts it. We daresay, if these and many similar questions bearing on the subject could be satisfactorily answered, the public gratification and the Government saving would be immense, but they are questions which are somehow or other never authoritatively replied to, and, we suspect—with a reason.

It is amusing to think of all the countries that have been searched and spied out as horse markets for India. Colonels and vets., from Apperley to Thacker, have sailed the seas in search of that equine *El Dorado* that none of them discover. Horses have come to us from South America, the Cape, Australia, England, and everywhere, but somehow with no more result than to keep the price of horse flesh ever mounting, as if it was coco, which the more one eats of the more one wants. We remember Colonel Apperley's notes on the Cape horses and the great favour they found in the sight of the sons of Nimrod. Here was the happy land at last that could supply us all with the horses Anglo-Indians want at four or five hundred rupees a piece, but though the Cape folk hold to their side of the bargain still, we believe, India has deserted them altogether, and refuses the encouragement which would make it pay our Hottentot friends to breed horses on a grand scale. We wonder why the Cape horses got into such bad odour when everyone praises them as the most useful enduring horses that ever were? Did some stud hobbyist declare that the Cape could not stand the Indian climate, or did some old gunner aver that he could not drag an eighteen-pounder? Was he condemned for these things or because his tail was too short, or his teeth too long? We know not, but if he *was* brought into disrepute for these reasons, we should not be at all surprised. What was the result of the South American venture we scarcely know. The distance over which the horses had to be carried was probably fatal, at that time at any rate, though whether it would pay to import horses from South American *now* is another question. We must remember that when the Cape and South American horses came to India prices here ruled very low; *now* they have doubled and trebled while steam communication is much more easy. We read the other day that many large steamers were lying rotting in the Mersey for want of freight, and we thought what a blessing it would be to Anglo-Indians if some enterprising Liverpool capitalists would put a few of them on a horse line between this and the Cape, or this and the Colonies, and develop a trade that sadly needs such development. As things are now, we suspect our Australian cousins have the horse laugh at us, or at the Government of India at any rate. They must know that if the the Government of India wants their horses, and it *does* want them very much, the said Government must pay their own prices. Let private capitalists break up this sort of monopoly and we would not have all their old cart horses foisted on us at seventy, eighty, or one hundred pounds a piece and upwards. So long, indeed, as Government is the principal buyer in any market, so long will high prices continue there.

There was a letter in our columns, some time ago, speaking highly of certain country bred horses—animals on which a very great diversity of opinion exists. No doubt there are fine horses of the kind, but the complaint is that they are

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE ON RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

ALLAHABAD, 2ND SEPT.

Government have resolved to summon a Conference at Calcutta in January to discuss questions concerning the management of Indian Railways. Representatives from all the Railways in India and Burma, and the Consulting Engineers of the three Presidencies, with Delegates from the Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and leading merchants, native and European, will be invited to attend. Measures for the encouragement of goods traffic among many others will be discussed. A detailed programme will be circulated.

GARRISONS OF INSTRUCTION.

In consequence of the abolition of the Allahabad Circle of Garrison, Instruction officers from Allahabad Division will in future attend at Agra, the centre of instruction. Those from the Eastern Frontier districts will join the Lucknow Circle.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

The accession of the new Sultan has been quietly received.

ATTACK OF THE SERVIANS.

LONDON, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

According to Servian official despatches dated 30th ultimo, a successful attack has been made on the right bank of the Morava river and the Servians have occupied the Turkish trenches.

PROBABLE CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR.

General Tchernaieff has urged the continuance of the war on account of the increased efficiency of the Servian troops.

Servia is preparing for a winter campaign.

THE POSITION IN MONTENEGRO.

Moukhtar Pasha has succeeded in reinforcing Trebenje and General Dervish Pasha has arrived at Podgoritza.

Prince Nikita is encamped near Grahovo.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton....	41,000	bales.
Do. Amount forwarded.....	3,000	do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats....	8,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton..	36,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	14,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	805,000	do.
Do. do. Surats.....	125,000	do.

3 per cent. Consols for account 96

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 106

There have been large shipments of plain cotton during the past month.

Our closing message of 1st instant has not yet come to hand.

LINE REPORTS.—1ST SEPTEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 2ND SEPT., 8-25 A.M.

French steamer Amazone, from Aden, arrived.

GALLE, 2ND SEPT., 2.35 A.M.

French mail steamer Irrawady, from China, arrived.

GALLE, 3RD SEPT., 12-40 P.M.

French mail steamer Meinam, from Calcutta, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—3RD SEPTEMBER.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S., thermometer 79, barometer 29·79. Fall of rain 2 inches 40 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather showery, wind W. S. W. 3, thermometer 80, barometer 29·88. Fall of rain 47 cents.

MANGALORE, 8-40 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. W., N. W., thermometer MAX. 77, MIN. 76. Fall of rain 75 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. moderate, thermometer 85. Fall of rain 35 cents.

THE death is announced of Mr. F. R. Scarlett, a pleader of the Chief Court, Lahore.

THE Umballa St. Leger Sweep had issued 5,240 tickets up to the 30th ultimo.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

THE Khokand correspondent of the *Punjab Courier* states that the Russians are mustering in great force, and that they have occupied twelve towns in that province.

THE new Bishop of Calcutta is not likely to be appointed, it is now stated, till the two new dioceses of Lahore and Burma have been decided upon, for the formation of which plenty of money is forthcoming.

THE Government of the N.-W. Provinces is said to have urged the Viceroy to re-consider Mr. Leeds case as he is now disqualified from advancement in the service. His Honour added that the Local Government entertained a good opinion of that officer's character and qualifications.

IT is related that the new Bishop of Ceylon, when sighting some rocks off the coast, enquired of the Captain if there was any danger. "My Lord," said the pious Captain, "if we were driven on that reef, we should be all in heaven in a few minutes." "Oh!" said the Bishop, "God forbid."

THE *Delhi Gazette* hears with great regret of the death of Colonel Mead, Director of the Scindia State Railway. The Colonel had gone home on three months' leave (his wife and family remaining in India) and was expected back in a few days. A telegram was received on Wednesday announcing the sad fact of his death.

THE *Englishman* asks what is the matter in the office of the Legal Remembrancer? We hear, adds our contemporary, that a commission, consisting of the Advocate-General, Mr. H. T. Prinsep, and Mr. J. O'Kinealy, has been appointed to enquire into, and report upon, some complaints that have reached the Local Government.

THE arrangements for the Grand Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in January next are to be under the consideration of a Committee, appointed by the Government of India, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Davies, of the Quarter-Master-General's Department. The Committee will commence business on the 15th October, and will maintain demi-official relationship with the Punjab Government.

IT is said that Lord George Hamilton, Under-Secretary of State for India, is anxious, if possible, to pay a visit to this country during the coming winter. No doubt several visitors from England will take the opportunity of the great Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in January next to come out to India for a few months. They may, possibly, take a hint from the mistakes of others and observe the oriental maxim, "silence is golden."

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Deccan, which will sail to-day with the China mails, takes out in addition to the quantity already stated, one hundred and eighty-eight boxes silver bars valued at Rs. 4,60,000, for Hongkong, despatched by the Chartered M. Bank of I. L. and China; one box silver coins, valued at Rs. 2,200, for Hongkong; and also one box silver coins, valued at Rs. 2,600, for Hongkong. The total shipped by this steamer amounts to Rs. 27,35,100.

THE following telegram, dated Mysore, August 31, refers to the tour of the Governor of Madras:—

The Duke of Buckingham, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Secretaries, accompanied by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, left this morning for Hunsar *en route* for Mercara.

The Chief Commissioner returned to Bangalore yesterday after returning the Maharaja's visit.

The Duke and party visited the Palace girls' school, and later on saw His Highness at the riding school and the boys of the school playing at polo.

The evening entertainment at the Palace was most successful. The town was illuminated, and there was a brilliant pyrotechnic display, at which the Maharaja and the native nobility were present.

THE adverse rates of exchange have, it is said, induced several members of the services to send home small bags of wheat, jail carpets, Delhi jewellery or precious stones, in short anything that may, by its sale in England, cover the terrible loss of 20 to 25 per cent. caused by turning rupees into pounds sterling. These little trading ventures are, however, contrary to the rules of the service; the salaries and pensions being now supposed to be sufficiently good to prevent the scandals which in the earlier history of the East India Company were frequent, but Civil Servants may say *tempora mutantur et nos mutantur in illis*.

LORD NORTHBROOK seems to have had his attention drawn to the somewhat extravagant and wasteful characteristics of the Survey Department, for before he left he ordered several reductions to be made, which were to be carried out by degrees. These have now been effected in a great measure; the chief result being the extinction of the Trigonometrical branch of the department. Some attention has lately been drawn to this department whose services, though valuable, are not under the public eye so much as many others, and the propensity to make everything within comfortable, a general failing in all departments of the State, has been curbed in time in this instance.

WE are told by the *Punjab Courier* that, after a period of twenty-one years, it has been found necessary to put the E. I. line into a state of thorough repair. New sleepers are being laid on, and as the work is done only on Sundays, not to interfere with the traffic, it will take some time before it is finished. On Sundays one line is worked and the other repaired, and it is astonishing to see the amount of work that is gone into each Sunday under the superintendence of the permanent way inspectors, who are entrusted with certain portions of the line. It is said that greater care has been now taken in preserving the timber from decay, and the new sleepers would not require to be renewed for the next thirty years.

IT is said that the changes contemplated in the Medical Department will probably be carried out by the commencement of the next year. The scheme of the Surgeon-General is likely to be sanctioned by the Home Government, with some modifications. The scheme is said to have been proposed that the Military (Indian) Medical Service should remain under the Government of India, as heretofore. In the Civil Medical Department, there should be two Deputy Surgeons-General, and a Surgeon Major, whose duty would be to inspect all hospitals. Two Deputy Surgeons-General will also be appointed under each of the local Governments, to whom a small office establishment is to be allowed at a reasonable cost. The above changes may be either for the better or for the worse, but one thing is now certain—that they will entail a considerable expenditure.

THE first train of the South India Railway Company's Tindevanum section left Madras station on Friday morning at 8·20 A.M., or 20 minutes after the advertised time for starting. The delay was chiefly due to the unexpected press of 2nd and 3rd class passengers. In fact the number of 2nd class passengers was so great that the Company were obliged to accommodate this class of passengers in 3rd class carriages from the want of 2nd class vehicles. The train left with 22 vehicles, of which 14 were 3rd class; 2, 2nd Class; 2, 1st Class; 2 Composites; 1 guard's break van, and 1 post office, and guard's luggage break van. There was a large number of spectators on the platform to see the train start. There was no ceremony of any sort, and even the engine was not decorated as is usual on an occasion like this. Some of the officers of the Company were present.

WE learn from a Madras paper that the Buckingham Mill Company (Limited) is being formed for the purpose of erecting in Madras a cotton spinning and weaving mill, under efficient European management. The capital is Rs. 5,00,000 divided into 500 shares of Rs. 1,000 each, with power to increase, the greater portion of which amount has already been taken up. The services of a competent professional man have been secured in connection with the erection of the necessary buildings, which will be proceeded with as soon as land has been purchased. It is intended to put up in the first instance about 16,000 spindles with all accessories and it is proposed to have engine power sufficient to drive a larger number of spindles, and a number of looms, in case it should hereafter be found advantageous to extend the operations of the Company. The services of a mill manager of great experience in spinning and weaving, both in Lancashire and in India, have been secured. He has gone home for the purpose of assisting in the purchase of the best and most suitable machinery. The Directors are Messrs. C. A. Ainslie (of Binny & Co.), T. A. Atkins (Manager, Agra Bank), and Sabapathi Iyah, (barrister-at-law). The Secretaries and Treasurers are Messrs. Binny & Co.

THE Hon. H. S. Cuningham, Advocate-General, Madras, has taken in hand the cleansing of Madras, and has proposed at a recent Municipal meeting, that a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the measures necessary for meeting the immediate sanitary requirements of the city, especially with reference to

(*a*) The efficiency of the present sanitary staff;
(*b*) The possibility of intercepting and defecting the sewage which now falls into the Cooum;
(*c*) The more effectual removal of sewage by carts, boats on Cochrane's Canal, or the tramway;
(*d*) The more extended use of sewage farms;
(*e*) The regular flushing of all drains;
(*f*) The continuous supply of pure drinking-water.

The following amendment was proposed and carried:—"That instead of appointing a new committee, the Drainage Committee already in existence be requested to consider and report on the following subjects indicated in clauses (*a*) to (*e*) in the Hon'ble Mr. Cunningham's proposition and that they be empowered to invite the following gentlemen:—The President, Honourable J. G. Coleman, Honourable V. Ramiengar, Dr. Joseph, Somasoondrum Chetty, Esq., and the Mover, Dr. Balfour, the Sanitary Commissioner, Mr. Danikote Rajoo, Captain Taylor, the Revd. Mr. Colgan, Messrs. Robertson, G. Hamnet, Kistnama Charry and G. Nicholas, and any others they might consider advisable to consult to assist them in their deliberation, and the Government be requested to direct a competent engineering officer to aid the Committee with professional advice."

WE believe that the Sailors' Home Committee have passed a new rule by which life members may be enrolled on payment of a subscription of Rs. 250. Mr. Ormiston, C. E., has enlisted himself as a life member, and more are wanted to follow his example. The Committee intend to ask the Duke of Edinburgh, the Governor, and the Admiral of the East India Squadron to be patrons of the Sailors' Home. Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Committee because, although the Home is ready for occupation, furniture being in it, the Government of Bombay has taken no notice of their protest against the new building being converted into an Hospital. At present they do not know whether they may enter the building or not. We advise them to enter and leave the onus of turning them out with Government. A feeling has sprung up among certain teetollars, who are well-meaning but indiscreet, that intemperance in the Home has been caused by the "bar" that is kept there. The fact is that the bar is a means of giving Jack, who *will* drink if he pleases, an opportunity of getting wholesome liquor at a cheap rate; and this plan no doubt prevents him from being driven into poisonous dens in the native town. As a matter of fact, there is much less drunkenness among seamen admitted to the Home than there used to be, and we hope that no narrow-mindedness on the part of the Temperance League will succeed in undoing a system which works well, and will work well, if it is only left alone.

THE PROPOSED RESTORATION OF THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT TO BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is now some time ago that I noticed in your valuable paper a paragraph to the effect that it is proposed to restore the operation of the Contagious Diseases Act to this city. To most of us I should imagine this must have appeared an announcement of considerable importance, because it is difficult not to feel more or less interest in a matter which affects so nearly the public health and well-being of the place in which our lives are cast, and for me it possessed an even greater interest on account of its wide social bearing. Nevertheless this is a question at once so painful and so delicate, and it is so inseparably connected with facts and institutions that society would fain ignore, that the few who do not shrink from its consideration with proud disgust, prefer generally to maintain a sad and thoughtful silence. I propose, therefore, in view of these social prejudices, to commence my letter by a brief word of explanation as to why I discuss a subject such as this in the columns of a public newspaper. It has been said that *qui s'excuse s'accuse*, but in this case the rule does not hold good, as I trust to show.

My first and chief reason, then, for refusing to imitate the normal reticence is the constantly increasing gravity of the subject. Prostitution, the great social evil of the day, is an institution at once so colossal and so menacing, that in all civilised countries the attention of humane and thoughtful men is being daily more and more directed to it, while its recognition, or its non-recognition, and the compulsory medication of the unfortunate women who follow it as their profession which is involved in the former alternative, are now questions of pressing political and social importance. Consequently the time has come when it will be no longer possible for society to shut its eyes to a plague which threatens to rot it to the core, and even were it possible, it is no longer wise or right to do so. Our duty surely is to look the danger in the face and to measure its proportions; to examine the disease, and to seek out its cure, and if to cure it be impossible, at all events to minimise as far as may be the disastrous and miserable results which follow from it. To shirk the subject, to ignore it, and to hold ourselves aloof, selfishly enshrouding ourselves in the mantle of superior virtue and our high respectability, is, it seems to me, neither Christian nor humane. A great physician who has made this question a special subject of study, and whose words I gladly adopt, has written:—"It is time that the good and the wise, not flinching from the moral pitch, should emulate the evil and the crooked-minded in their attempt to guide the public. Shall those who of right should be commentators for ever leave an open field to the bigoted and the sinful?" (I might add the cold-hearted and the Pharasaical) "with the idea of fostering a degree of purity to which the state of society precludes a more than fictitious existence? Shall dirt be allowed to accumulate only because it is dirt?"

My second reason is that although I recognise the national reluctance that exists to discuss this and kindred subjects out of the columns of a medical newspaper, this means not being in existence here, those who have anything to say must avail themselves of such as are. With this necessary introduction I will proceed more directly to the subject of my letter.

There can be little doubt that there is considerable opposition to a restoration of the operation of the Contagious Diseases Act in this city. You, Sir, have, I fear, but too justly taken the measure of the majority of this opposition when you stigmatised it as an exaggerated sentimentalism; nevertheless I have conceived it will be useful to examine somewhat more closely the more common objections adduced against it. A favourite argument with a large class of persons is that Government (imperial or municipal) has no right to take cognisance of prostitution at all; that if the evil is not to be suppressed altogether, then it is outside the sphere of legislation, and that all legislation, except a repressive one, is when undertaken iniquitous and immoral. Now, surely the political opinions—I cannot enter here into the complex question of sectarian morals—of persons who thus argue must be singularly wrong-headed and unsound? For what is the *raison d'être* and the function of Government if it be not to legislate for the individual and collective welfare of the members of the community over which it is appointed to preside? Now, if this is obvious, why exclude prostitution from its sphere of action? However scandalous, however hideous, prostitution is an overwhelming fact, and must long remain such, and none the less certain are the terrible ravages to the public health which result therefrom. These two facts are too universally conceded for it to be necessary for me to adduce statistics here. Suffice it that a recent writer (*Westminster Review*, July 1876) has affirmed that society is becoming saturated with venereal poison, while another (Dr. Acton) gives it as his opinion that the entire human family has and is degenerating as a consequence; and the ample statistics of both these authorities can be easily consulted. I presume the objectors to the proposed legislation do not deny that vaccination, drainage, cholera, and all other forms of contagious disease are within the sphere of sanitary legislation by Government. Are they, then, reasonable in excluding the venereal disease, which is at least as prolific in injury and ruin? Again, why should an unfortunate woman be any more allowed to propagate disease and death than a plague-stricken man to walk abroad about the streets? No; if Government tolerate and in some sort recognise prostitution as they do here in Bombay, then it becomes incumbent on them to regulate and as far as may be to minimise the sanitary evils which result therefrom. This may not be the sentimental, but I take it to be the practical and rational way of looking at the question.

I have said I do not intend to carry the subject of my letter into the region of sectarian morals, or to discuss objections which have their origin in the assumptions of creeds. With all respect for arguments dictated by religious convictions, it is obvious that to enter upon their discussion here would make my letter too long. Nevertheless, there is one popular objection for which its authors claim the name of a religious argument, which I will briefly notice. Pain, suffering, and disease, these persons tell us, are the wages of sin, and they are the Divinely imposed chastisement for sin—the venereal disease is the penalty for fornication, and to try and extirpate it is an offence against the just punishment of God. I desire to point out to people who argue thus that if this reasoning be true, we should, by following it out to its logical conclusion, finally arrive at the condemnation of all humane legislation. All misery and disease originate in and are the penalty for sin, and if we are to regard the attempt to remove or mitigate them as an offence against the Divine justice in one case then we must do so in all. This would be absurd, and is opposed to the spirit of Christianity or any other religion, and contrary to the instincts of all true humanity. Again, in connection with this objection and others of a kindred sort, it should be borne in mind that it is not only the individual who contracts the disease that has to suffer, but that syphilis possesses that terrible characteristic of being hereditary, so that the man once infected with it may and does transmit its miserable effects even to his children's children. Let those, therefore, who condemn sanitary legislation in this matter on the ground of so-called religious scruple pause and remember that it is not the guilty only whom they condemn to suffering and disease, but the innocent and the yet unborn.

And lastly, I will mention a group of reasoners who urge that the fear of infection acts as a deterrent from the commission of fornication. I believe that the facts before our eyes would disprove that if this be so at all it is no more than to a very limited degree. In prostitution as elsewhere the demand limits the supply. Has prostitution decreased in Bombay since the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act? By the answer to this question we can estimate the weight of the argument. I am afraid it has not decreased, and if not, then the objection must be rejected. A more solid argument in favour of the Act than this objection against it is that the knowledge of the medical supervision to which they will be subjected deters many women from embracing a life of prostitution.

And now, Sir, I will draw this long letter to a conclusion. Earnestly convinced that the obligation for legislation exists, I have endeavoured to reply to the more common arguments against such legislation. Some persons may assert that in doing this I have constituted myself a champion of prostitution, because I have advocated its recognition and its regulation. This is untrue. Without going out of my way to seek exaggerated epithets (I leave those barren denunciations to pulpit-ranters and to tract writers), I will simply say that I share the conviction of De Quincy that prostitution is a greater stain and stigma on mankind than the traffic in human slaves. Every man who has the true interests of humanity at heart must look forward to a day when this miserable institution shall have passed away. May that time come soon! but till it does so come, although we are powerless to suppress prostitution, we are not powerless to limit one of its most terrible results,—I mean the ruin of the public health. While perforce we are obliged to tolerate a monster in our midst, it is but just and reasonable that we make that monster as physically harmless as we can.

Space forbids me to inquire here how far our present social system and the so-called society to which it has given birth are responsible for the evils that beset us, and how far prostitution can here find its explanation and to some extent its palliation? But it must be obvious to all that if these evils have their origin in a rotten and unnatural social system, it is only in a regenerate and enlightened one that we shall find their cure. It cannot be by indolence and apathy that this much-to-be-desired reform will be accomplished. Depend upon it, it will only be when society shall consent to cast aside its affectation and indifference, and when it ceases to pretend that anything which affects the welfare morally or physically of our fellow-men can be too sad or too repulsive for it to recognise, discuss, or care about.

One final word. I have not written these few lines, of the incompleteness of which I am painfully aware, as in any way representing the views of any clique or profession, but simply in my humble capacity as

ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

Bombay, 1st September.

WAS ST. PAUL A CALVINIST?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your contributor "Euphrates" says St. Paul was a Calvinist. Has he read Matthew Arnold's *St Paul and Protestantism*?—Yours, &c.

DOKIMASTES.

THE TERRIBLE MEMBER OF THE GYMKHANA CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One evening last week I was disporting myself on the double bars, and soon became aware of the presence of some half dozen Parsee ladies who appeared to watch my exertions with amusement. They were attended by a very ugly Parsee gentleman, of awkward and ungainly mien, who appeared as jealous of my elegant gyrations as the charming females whom he protected were pleased at them. When I found so many fair gazers to stimulate my exertions, I naturally redoubled my efforts to please them, until at length exhausted with fatigue I lay back upon my shoulders and turning to my sweet admirers, 'twas then I "smoled a smile" of thanks and gratified pride! Need I say that that smile was returned with six as sweet smiles as I ever saw in my life? Alas! for human joys, they were followed by a look of jealous hatred from the ugly gentleman in charge, who hustled off his charming party as fast as decency and their long dresses would permit. Do not, Sir, believe for one instant that any of the ladies present complained that I did not show my "valours." I did show them all I knew on the double bars, and very much to their gratification, too. Only spite, disappointed malignity, and insatiate revenge could have dictated the letter of your correspondent. In the eye of his fair companions I read nothing but approval on my face and person. Emaciated indeed! Short forsooth! Thin, does he say? Who would be as fat as that Parsee gentleman? without "valours" to show? No, Sir, I am lithe as a panther, *not* emaciated, the Apollo beloved, *not* short, and have "valours" to show against any other young man from the country to be met with in Bombay, and I challenge your correspondent, if he be that Parsee gent, excellent but fat, amusing but without "valours," hypercritical but without taste, who guarded the lovely beings that stood watching my elegant figure as I undulated in pleasing minuettes beneath, above, through, and around the double bars, to emulate me in person, if he would win the smiles of the approving fair. Believe me, Sir, always, at your service and ready to show

VALOURS.

Bombay Gymkana, 3rd September,

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have carefully read through the portion you insert in to-day's paper of the "amusingly indignant" letter of your correspondent, "An Impartial Observer."

I have failed, however, to determine whether he thinks he is writing in truth or in joke. If in joke, then it is a very poor joke; if in truth, then it is a false and malicious libel.

I believe that I am the so-called "terrible member." I am "thin" "stout," and usually "wear a gentleman's dress;" and though I should not have called myself "emaciated," still perhaps an impartial observer might correctly do so. Anyhow, I remember the other evening, when I came down to the Gymkhana for my usual exercise on the bars, I saw a certain number of Parsee men and women leaning against the railings and looking on. Now, being "thin and emaciated," I am not capable of any of those showy performances which some less "terrible" members indulge in, but still I did not see why the presence of the Parsee ladies should prevent my trying to do what little I could. I accordingly, with great labour, proceeded to get into the position so graphically described by "An Impartial Observer." It was I who "placed my two legs on each of the double bars and rested my body on my shoulders," and I accomplished the feat, I am proud to remember, successfully. The position may be "ridiculous," but I can assure "An Impartial Observer" that the exercise is good, especially for the shoulders.

But now comes the most cruel misrepresentation of your correspondent. He says that "when I could show none of my valours" (whatever they may be), and while in the position he describes, I "directed my eyes towards the ladies in a somewhat laughing mood!" This I take to mean that *I smiled at them!* He calls the facial contortions caused by excessive muscular exertion—a smile! Oh! that "An Impartial Observer" would himself get into such a position and then *try* to smile! Can cruel and malicious misrepresentation go further?

It was cruel to publicly stigmatize my personal appearance as "short, thin, and emaciated!"

It was cruel to hold up to general ridicule my attempts to strengthen my emaciated muscles!!

It was cruel to say that I "could not show my valours." All the crueller because I don't know what he means!!!

But, then, to say I smiled!!!!

Yet even this does not content his malignant spite! He adds that my smile drove away the ladies "indignant" and "offended." If I had smiled (which I deny) it might have been so. Indeed it would have been a truly "terrible" smile. But I do not for one moment believe it. I know that, when not in the agonies of muscular contortion, I have a very bland and childlike smile; and I remember that the rain which had been for some time threatening began at this time seriously to come down. It was the rain, I am convinced, that caused those ladies to "take a round about turn," and it was the rain, I well remember, that made me "return into the Pavilion immediately afterwards."

But had it not been so, had I really smiled an involuntary smile that drove them offended from the ground, then it would be easy for them to watch the Gymkhana sports from another point of view, whence there would be no danger of their seeing more than they like of the

TERRIBLE MEMBER.

Gymkhana, 2nd September.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BRITISH BURMA, THAYETMYO, 19TH AUG.

THE cholera epidemic has abated almost as suddenly as it commenced, there having been this past week only a few isolated cases of seizure and very few of them fatal; half a dozen of the latter is, I believe, the outside number, but it is so difficult to get anything like accurate statements from the natives, and the official returns do not always include every case which occurs that it is impossible to be certain to one or two. The disease found its way into the jail, but was successfully coped with, as it did not spread within the precincts, and three only of the prisoners succumbed to it. Considering the manner in which the Burmese crowd and herd together in their villages with, as previously stated, their defiance of precautionary measures, there is every reason for us to be thankful that matters have been no worse and to hope for a speedy release in *toto* from this fatal scourge. The military have continued exempt from its effects, and in fact shown unusual freedom from all sickness, though it is but just to state that extraordinary precautions have been taken for their safety. Advices from Tonghoo tell a very different tale, for already four parties of invalid soldiers have left that station this season, and still others are expected. A story has been circulated that one of these parties was despatched, on a long river voyage in country boats to Rangoon, without any medical or commissioned officer in charge, and consequently without the necessary medical comforts and resources requisite or supposed to be requisite for sick men. One of the party died on the passage, and his comrades had to scrape a hole in the river bank as best they could and bury him themselves, not a very suitable or cheering task for invalids one would fancy. However, it is said that the matter is not yet ended, and for the sake of those concerned it is to be hoped the story will either be contradicted at once, or due enquiry made as to how such a deplorable oversight was committed.

The *Rangoon Gazette* in a recent issue very properly attributes a great deal of this sickness "to bad and ill-cooked rations," and if soldiers themselves are to be believed, those served out in Burma are of the very poorest description, being one continuous round of beef beef! beef! varied twice a year (Christmas and New Year's day) with a ration of mutton, and twice a month with salt rations. The men say that although good looking cattle are plentiful, their beef is always both poor and tough, and the potatoes of a watery waxy description, unfit for human food; the other vegetables issued are pumpkins and a species of horse-beans occasionally, and grass or greens (a sort of delicacy I am not personally acquainted with, hence cannot describe) regularly every day. All of them are unanimous in saying that "Burmese rations are the worst they ever got," many of them adding that they would prefer the salt rations, with which they get preserved potatoes, to any other. Now, although I believe that soldiers are apt to "grumble and go," I am inclined to believe there is considerable truth in these statements, and that there is much room for improvement, and fully coincide with the suggestion made by the Rangoon paper that it would pay Government better to expend a little more money on rations and less on doctors. Moreover, it would only be an act of justice to the men themselves, for their existence hereabouts is not by all accounts such a very delightful one that a half-filled belly is likely to improve it, or needful to keep them "in condition."

Sporting has been rather dull again this week. On Friday night a commencement was made to institute "paths," and about a dozen players put in an appearance; but scarcely had the ball played the first time or the spectators begun to gather when down came the rain. The players had a scrimmage or two, but the steady downpour was too much for them, and they had to give in, after having given their ponies barely half an hour's training. By the bye these Burmese "tats" are to my thinking the very worst conceivable for good polo playing, rather hot and fiery at first, but capable of being trained to almost anything.

There was also another shooting match between teams from the "A" (champion) and "C" companies 89th Regt, in which the former still maintained their laurels, winning a closely contested match by six points only; the weather was very unfavourable, and shooting consequently not up to the average.

The Chinaman who was recently convicted of murder for stabbing a fellow-countryman, a butcher, in the bazaar, is lying in jail, awaiting confirmation of sentence. It is rumoured that he refuses all food offered him, and is likely to escape capital punishment by starving himself to death.

THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE PRIZE EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, 29TH AUGUST.

THE prize-day of the Rajkumar College passed off yesterday with great *eclat*. As usual no pains were spared to deck the reception hall with all that taste could devise. Flags and bannerets of various colours bearing prominently in golden letters the names and emblematic distinctions of the different States, that contribute to the welfare of this rising institution, were placed against the walls in artistic beauty. Wreaths of *asso* leaves were seen hanging in depending curves which gave a gay and picturesque appearance to the magnificent hall. Above the entrance gate was set up a large blue escutcheon on which were emblazoned in *or* the arms of the College. At what are called the base points of the shield could be read in Devanagari characters a Sanscrit motto meaning when freely rendered "knowledge is strength." The porch had also its share of decorations. In the hall the tiers of seats were arranged in a semi-oval form. The first row fronting the chair was assigned to the Rajkumar's whose cheerful faces, courteous demeanours and splendid accoutrements had made them the synosure of all eyes present on the spot. The other rows were occupied by the principal karbharees on one hand and by the Agency officers and members of the Educational Department on the other. Some minutes after 4 P.M. Mr. Peile arrived. He was dressed in his political uniform in which he perhaps looked more commanding and awe-inspiring than otherwise. He was received at the entrance by the Rajkumars who followed him in pairs in a processional order and took their respective seats as previously arranged. On the right side of Mr. Peile sat H. H. Bavaji, the Thakore of Rajkote, and on his left was seen the reverend form of the acting Principal, clad in a broad loose University gown. Behind them were seen the *élite* of the European community, among whom might be mentioned Mrs. Peile, Col. Law, Col. Batty, Mrs. Salmon, Dr. and Mrs. Blomfield and several others. The proceedings were opened by Mr. M. A. Turkhud, the acting Principal, who addressed the meeting as follows:—

"MR. PEILE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It is my duty in the absence of the Principal, who is now in England for the benefit of his health, to address you to-day; and I am sensible of the great loss which his absence is on the present occasion. Since we last met another year has passed, and this year has been to the College rather an eventful one. I recollect Mr. Monaghten telling you last year of the intention of two of our boys to go up for the matriculation examination of the Bombay University. They, Hari Singh of Bhownugger and Juswut Singhjee, of Limree, did accordingly present themselves at the examination. The result was gratifying. Hari Singhjee passed; and Juswut Singhjee, though he did not pass altogether, did well in English, Gujerattee and Mathematics. We were not very sanguine of Juswut Singhjee's success, for his studies were greatly interrupted by illness.

These two boys are not now in the College, Juswut Singhjee, as you are well aware, is at present travelling in England where he has gone with Mr. Monaghten. We entertain great hopes that the visit may do him much good both physically and mentally. He will travel about and see many places and things and visit the great industries of England; and you will agree with me when I say that a careful study of these is a great education in itself. We have good accounts of him. In addition to the loss of these two, the College has suffered the loss of Wajsje, the Thakore of Morvee. He has been with us from the first and we are very sorry to lose him, and we wish that his future both as a chief and as a man will be a bright one, and that he will always think with pleasure of the time he has spent here. Four new boys have joined the College:—Nathoobai, of Kala Talao; Chandra Singhjee, of Nowsaree; Zoolfookar Ali, of Surat; and Edul Khan, of Joonaghur. I regret to say that the two Mangrole boys—Husain Mia and Jehangeer Mia—though on the College rolls, have not presented themselves at the College since last September. This absence is all the more to be regretted because the boys are of great promise. The number at present on the rolls is 30. I need not repeat here what has often been said before that the aim of the College is to bring up the boys so that they may turn out to be good men and true hereafter, that they should abominate everything that is mean and ungentlemanly, and that they should have what is called a good heart. The plan of education adopted here, therefore, appears to be somewhat different from the ordinary one adopted in this country, where the aim seems to be that of passing certain examinations to secure a Government appointment. Let a boy mix up with his equals and he will soon find his own level. If he is frank and manly, all will respect him, but if he is mean and sneakish no one will join him. The playground is the place where the boys build their parliament, and it is only in the play-ground that the boy begins to know himself, or rather to see the practical effect of certain kinds of behaviour. The play-ground, therefore, is a great helper to education. I have been led to make these remarks because I have heard it said that the boys here get a great deal of play, and I cannot say too much to dispel the idea generally held in this country to the effect that if you want to educate a child you must give him nothing but books and remove from him everything which conduces to play. (I may as well mention that the boys here get six hours of class work every day and I don't think one need grudge them their amusements.) Home education, however carefully given, does not and cannot have this important auxiliary of what may be called the public opinion of boys of equal position; and I regret that the mistake of giving home education in preference to that given here is being made in certain quarters of this province. I have already alluded to Mr. Macnaghten's absence from amongst us. But I am glad to say it is not to be for long. We hope to have him back at about the beginning of November next, and we are all looking forward to his return to us. May he regain that health in search of which he is gone and be again ready to cheer us with his encouragement and approval! We are also looking forward to the return of Mr. Macnaghten from whom the boys have received much kindness. We thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your kindness in being present here now—thus showing us your sympathy and giving us due encouragement. And we thank you, Mr. Peile, for kindly consenting to preside to-day. The prizes with your signature on them will be highly valued by the boys. With your permission the boys will now recite a few pieces.

The boys then recited some well selected pieces from English and Gujeratee authors in the following order:—

1	Ladhoobha, of Rajkote	The Council of Horses.
2	Joowan Singhjee, of Bhownugger	Gujeratee Poetry on "Patriotism."
3	Kaloobha, of Wudwan	The Soldier's dream by Campbell.
4	The Thakore of Wudwan	Gujeratee prose: Story of a Chivalrous Rajpoot.
5	Kurbhunjee, of Morvee	Dora, by Tennyson.
6	The Thakore of Wudwan	Bolingbroke's entry into London.
7	Bhooput Singhjee, of Bhimdat	Gujeratee Poetry on Industry, by Samul Bhut.
8	The Raja of Loonawada	Gujeratee Poetry. Selection from Dulputram's "Shoor-Veer-Chhatrisi."
9	The Raja of Soonth	Horatius, by Macaulay.—Stanzas LVII—LXIV.
10	The Raja of Loonawada	English Prose. Selection from Cat's Pilgrimage by Froude.
11	Hari Singhjee, of Sehore	Gujeratee Poetry on Enterprise.
12	Ladhoobha, of Rajkote / The Thakore of Idole	Gujeratee poetry, from "Hunner Khan's Expedition," by Dulputram.

The recitations were a complete success. Though some of the pieces were long, the boys delivered them with remarkable ease and propriety. They were quite at home as far as their pronunciations, accents, emphasis, and the tact of modulating the tone according to the sense are concerned. When all did well it would be invidious to make distinction. However it must be said that the way in which "Dora," "Bolingbroke's Entry" and "the Cat's Pilgrimage" were given would do credit to any well conducted public school in England. Let not little Ladhoobha be forgotten. His singing Gujeratee poetry was exquisitely sweet and musical. The audience were exceedingly delighted by his recitations. When this was over Mr. Peile came to the most interesting part of the ceremony. He distributed the prizes which consisted of books, specially got bound from England in rich morocco, with the College arms engrafted thereon. The prizes were awarded as under.

1st Class		Hurbhunjee, of Morvee.
2nd Class		Kaloobha, of Wadwan.
3rd Class		The Thakore, of Gondul.
4th Class, 1st Division		Keshri Singhjee, of Gondul.
Science and Mathematics		Hurbhunjee, of Morvee.
Good Conduct		The Raja of Soonth.
1st Gymnastics		Hari Singhjee, of Sehore.
2nd Gymnastics		Kaloobha, of Wudwan.
English Speaking		The Raja of Loonawada.
Riding and Mounted Drill		The Raja of Loonawada.

After distributing the above prizes Mr. Peile addressed the boys in the following words. He said:—

"Boys of the Rajkumar College,—I am pleased to have heard a good report of you from the acting Principal and to have distributed another year's prizes among you. The past year has not been wanting in events of interests to the Rajkumar College. Several of your number went to Bombay to pay your respects to the Prince of Wales, and I am sure you could not have a better example how a Prince should speak and bear himself. Most of those who went from here were able to converse with the Prince and the Viceroy in English and therein had a great advantage over many of their elders and others who were not so happy as to have a Rajkumar College in their youth. One of your number gained a laurel for the Rajkumar by passing the entrance examination of the University. The young boys may note his example as a proof that if

to me. I don't remember being told when we were discharging the goods that the New Colaba Company were entitled to deliver them. I heard there was some dispute about these goods while the first boat was being loaded. No one ever remonstrated with me for giving cargo to Cooper's boats instead of to them. The remonstrances addressed to me were all with regard to the goods not coming to hand. I can't say that they did or did not remonstrate with the captain; they might have done so. I don't know when I first heard about the dispute with reference to Messrs. Bouneville's goods. The goods discharged into the New Colaba Company's boats on the 10th were one boat load. While the boat was being loaded, everything went on amicably. I did not, when that one boat load was finished, refuse to deliver any more goods to the New Colaba Company. I never gave any such refusal, nor did I receive orders to that effect from the captain. He did not tell me to go on loading iron into the Cooper's boats and to stop delivering to the New Colaba Company. I don't remember seeing Dadabhoy on board on the morning of the 10th. I saw him on one occasion on board the ship, but I don't know which morning it was. I know the Parsee called Jamsetjee Cowsajee. I don't remember his saying to me on the morning of the 10th after the New Colaba Company's boat had been loaded—"Here are our packages on the top of the iron; how can you deliver the iron without taking them out first." I remember delivering iron into Cooper's boats some time that day. Cooper's boats took all the iron that we discharged. I don't remember there being some crates and cases on the top of the iron which were put on one side; there may have been, but I don't remember. I don't remember telling Jamsetjee I was sorry I could not load his boat, but I could do nothing without the captain's orders. I might have said so, but I don't remember. I don't remember that Jamsetjee was on board on the morning of the 10th. I know Sinclair, the stevedore. He did not complain to me about discontinuing the loading of the New Colaba Company's boats because it gave him extra trouble to put their packages aside while he got out the iron. As a matter of fact, after that one boat load, I did not deliver any more goods to the Colaba Company till the 16th or 17th. I could not without the proper document-, and the delivery orders were taken away. I don't remember communicating the contents of a letter I received on the 10th from the captain to the Parsee called Merwanjee. I don't remember the captain writing to me to deliver all the cargo to Cooper's Landing Agency, except the goods of Messrs. Ritchie, Stuart and Co. I will not swear that I did not receive from the captain a letter to that effect; I don't remember. The three letters produced from the captain to myself are all that I have been able to find. I am not in the habit of preserving letters. The captain is in the habit of writing notes to me about the ship's business frequently. I don't remember how many letters he wrote me about the unloading of the cargo in Bombay. I don't think there were half a dozen; there might be more than three. I did not give any of them back to the captain. I don't know whether Mr. Pirrie or the Parsee took the delivery orders away; but I am sure Mr. Pirrie was there. Nothing particular occurred on board to account to my mind for the delivery orders being taken away. I had no dispute with any of the New Colaba Company's people; and I do not remember hearing of any. There were always disputes among the Parsees and muccadams on board from the time we commenced to unload. They were dissatisfied because they could not get their goods all at once. The only reason I remember being given to me for taking away the delivery orders was that Mr. Pirrie could not get his cargo as he wanted it, and I told him I could only give it as it came to hand. I believe it is an unusual thing to ask for the return of delivery orders. I don't know that it is alleged that I refused delivery; I never did refuse delivery. The captain never mentioned to me that any such allegations were made by Messrs. Remington and Co. I have never heard that Messrs Remington and Co. alleged that the agent's delivery orders produced on board by Mr. Pirrie were dishonoured. I don't remember the captain ever asking me if anything had taken place on board to account for such allegations being made. Those complaints are untrue and unfounded; I can't account for them. I believe Mr. Pirrie was on board on the 12th, after the first injunction was served. I don't know whether he had a long conversation with the captain. There might have been some packages claimed by the Colaba Company, put on one side on that morning. I don't remember Merwanjee complaining to me that the New Colaba Company's boats could not be got alongside because Cooper's people interfered. I was not present at any time when the captain kicked or shoved one of the plaintiff's men. If any of the New Colaba Company's goods were put aside, it was to wait until there were sufficient to load a boat. Any of the New Colaba Company's goods, not referred to in the injunctions, that came to hand between the 10th and the 17th, might have been sent on shore in Cooper's boats; I don't remember any. I did not know what were theirs except those mentioned in the injunctions. I think the first of their goods that came to hand after the 10th was on the 17th. I am not aware that about half the cargo consisted of the New Colaba Company's goods. If I had had the delivery orders, I should have known what were theirs. I only had the delivery orders a short time, and I had no copies of them, nor other documents by which I could tell which goods were consigned to them. I don't remember that between the 10th and 17th Mr. Pirrie remonstrated with me for discharging New Colaba Company's goods into Cooper's boats. If such goods had come to hand and there were no delivery orders or countersigned bills of lading referring to them produced, they must have been discharged into Cooper's boats. I have heard that Captain Smith has been indemnified by Dadabhoy against the expenses of this suit. I don't remember when I heard that; it might have been on the 9th, or 10th, or any day afterwards. I know nothing of the practice of Bombay Harbour. I never heard Mr. Pirrie ask the captain if two injunctions were not enough, and whether he would not deliver the cargo.

By Mr. Payne (for Mr. Inverarity)—If any dispute occurred on board while the captain was ashore, I would report it to him. No one reported to me that the New Colaba Company's boats were alongside when commenced discharging cargo on the morning of the 9th. Consignees generally want their cargo as soon as they can get it, and there is always a good deal of disputing about it. In bringing the cargo from the hold or in discharging it over the side, we did not favour one consignee more than another; we took it as it came. I don't remember anything about packages belonging to the New Colaba Company being put on one side in order that some iron might be discharged into Cooper's boats first. So far as I know, there is no foundation for such a charge being made. It is usual to put packages for one boat aside until a boat's load is collected, because no time would be gained by hauling a lighter alongside to take two or three cases. If I told any of the muccadums that I could not load their boats it was because the cargo for them did not come to hand.

Captain Smith was recalled, and in answer to Mr. Jardine said his letter of the 10th to the mate was written either in Mr. Soares' or the dubashes' office. It was not written on board the ship. So far as I remember, I did not write any other letter on the 10th. I never wrote a letter to the mate telling him to deliver all the cargo into Cooper's boats, except Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.'s.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity—I have never been to Bombay before as master of a ship with a cargo to discharge. I have been as chief officer, and as master when loading for another port. I was here about two years ago, and an intimate friend, who was master of a ship, was landing his cargo by Cooper's boats; and it was then the existence of Cooper's Landing Agency was brought to my knowledge. When the ship arrived in harbour, she was boarded by a large number of people, as always happens when a ship comes into port. I had never seen Mr. Pirrie before, and I wish to Heaven I'd never seen him at all, (laughter) or any other of the plaintiffs' people. I certainly do not remember all the different people I have seen, and the conversations I have held since the vessel arrived here. I have never, in any conversation, refused to deliver cargo if the proper documents were produced; and I have never given such orders to any of my men. I found when I went on shore that Pirrie had been spreading reports that I had refused to deliver cargo. I learned that from two or three sources. I learned it from a letter sent to Mr. Soares, and I heard of it also at Messrs. Knoop and Co's. Other firms besides Messrs. Knoop and Co., who at first sent attorneys' letters to the ship's agent, on the matter being explained to them took their goods without dispute. All the attorneys' letters that I saw from any consignee emanated from the office of Messrs. Prescott and Winter; and I have not the slightest doubt that Pirrie and the New Colaba Company are at the bottom of them all. One of the parties who brought a suit against me was Pochsjee Sorabjee, and I have since received a letter withdrawing his suit. (Letter, dated 15th August, put in; and also letter, dated 21st August, from Messrs. Remington and Co. to Pochajee Framjee.) I learn from that letter of Messrs. Remington and Co. that they are giving indemnities to the people who are bringing these suits. (Mr. Inverarity also put in copy of a letter, dated August 17th, from Pochsjee Framjee to Messrs. Prescott and Winter; and also a letter of the same date from Messrs. Prescott and Winter to Pochsjee Framjee.) All the suits now going on against me that I have had notice of are brought through Messrs. Prescott and Winter. I have been examined before as a witness at home, but have never been a party to a suit. I left all attorneys' letters to be replied to through my agent. Like most sailors, I have a natural dread of lawyers; I'd as soon see some one else, but you have to see them and to face them. (Laughter.)

The Prothonotary—Shall I take that down?

The Witness—Take it down as you like, sir; but anything you take down will be a mild term. (Laughter).

(Letter produced, dated 11th August, from Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, to Messrs. Prescott and Winter, as attorneys for Ellmore; and also reply of the same date.)

Examination resumed—I never told Jamsetjee to slack his boats astern when there was cargo ready to be loaded for the New Colaba Company. There was not room for all the boats of the consignees to be alongside at one time. I never told Jamsetjee to take his boats away altogether. I have often told those in charge of other consignees' boats the same. When Pirrie came on board on the morning of the 9th I did not know on what cargo freight was payable. The agent's countersignature is a sign to me that all is right for me to deliver. I have no other means of knowing that a person who presents a bill of lading is the proper person to whom to deliver the goods. Of course, I don't know the consignees personally. When Pirrie and Dadabhoy went off in the boat together, Pirrie said—"Here go the lamb and the wolf together and I'm the lamb." (Laughter.) No one contradicted the assertion of his gentleness; at least no one expressed the opinion, though some might have felt it in their own minds. I had no dispute with Mr. Pirrie except about the goods that had been landed in Cooper's boats; and there would have been no dispute at all if he had taken those goods. He wanted me to land them free at his own bunder, which I declined to do. The list annexed to my affidavit is as far as I know a correct list of the goods landed by Cooper's Agency before service of the notice of injunction. The trouble arose because Pirrie and his men wanted all their goods at once, which was simply impossible. I never thought of getting a letter of indemnity from Dadabhoy until Pirrie advised me to do so, but then I thought it might as well apply for it. I never gave orders to prefer any particular consignee before the others. In a general ship of this kind there are always a number of consignees' men on board clamouring for cargo; everybody wants his cargo first. That, of course, causes a good deal of trouble and delay in discharging the ship. I might perhaps have said, on one occasion, "go to H—with your orders." There were on one occasion about six Parsees round me, clamouring for their cargo, and two or three of them showing similar bills and each claiming the same goods. I would be on an occasion of that kind that I might have said that. I might have told them to "go among the frost." That was when I pushed one of them and hurt his leg. The Colaba Company's servants did not make any effort to assist me to find out what portions of the cargo the injunctions referred to; in fact, they acted in quite a contrary manner. I had to insist on Bennett helping to pick out his cargo. I know that Messrs. Prescott and Winter said I intended to set the injunctions at defiance. I had never any intention to disobey, directly or indirectly, the order of the Court; and, as a matter of fact, no complaint has been made that I did so. I believe it was the object of the two servants of the New Colaba Company to get me into trouble by breaking the order; and I should have done so on one occasion if Mr. Pirrie had not pointed out the goods which had been discharged into Cooper's boat, and which we afterwards took on board again.

John Squance, an able seaman on board the Renown said he discharged the cargo from the after hatch. He was directed how to work by memoranda from the chief mate, which memoranda he had destroyed. He had the marks of the cases and the numbers of the boats into which they were to be loaded sent to him. I never got any order either from the captain or the chief mate to discharge cargo only into Cooper's boats. I received a written order from the mate that I was not to deliver certain goods, the delivery orders for which had been taken away. I can't say on what day that occurred. I have not got the order.

By Mr. Jardine—I do not know which were Cooper's boats or other people's; all I knew anything about was the numbers, and they are entered in my cargo book. I know nothing about delivery orders being taken away. All I know is that I had an order from the mate to keep back certain goods, the marks of which he gave me. No remonstrances were addressed to me; any persons who wished to complain would go to the captain or the chief mate.

By Mr. Inverarity—I heard the Captain give distinct orders that goods were to be delivered to anyone who produced the proper documents, authorising delivery. I carried out the captain's orders.

This concluded the evidence to be taken at present. The case is set down for hearing in Court on the 18th inst.

INDIAN EXRATCTS.

SIR B. TEMPLE ON THE CHITTAGONG AFFAIR.

If anything could give countenance to the belief entertained at home, that the distance which separates us from the people is owing to our general illtreatment of them, it would, we think, be such proceedings as those of Mr. Kirkwood at Chttiagong, which Sir Richard Temple has reviewed in a long Resolution that appears in yesterday's *Hindoo Patriot*. Is it possible to imagine any proceeding more offensive than Mr. Kirkwood's ordering a Hindoo gentleman in position, one of his own colleagues at the Municipal Board, and an Honorary Magistrate of the district, to mount guard as a special constable over a couple of public privies? Is it possible, we say, to imagine any proceeding more insulting, or more outrageous? And now let our readers see how Sir Richard Temple deals with it.

"The Lieutenant-Governor must also take exception to the proceedings under which Babu Lalchand Chowdry was directed by specific order to guard two municipal privies. The action of Mr. Kirwood in appointing special constables under the circumstances appears to have been perfectly legitimate and proper, but he should have known if he was not indeed aware of it, that the written order directing the Babu to guard two latrines was eminently calculated to give needless and great offence to a Hindoo gentleman."

All that Sir Richard Temple has to say to this studiously insulting and outrageous proceeding, is that "he must take exception to it." The same gentleman, who will greedily seize a trumped up and ridiculous charge against an English officer for his ruin, will take every pains to whitewash proceedings of this Chittagong order, though it takes him a ream of foolscap to do so. Is this man honest? Is he fit to be a ruler anywhere? We have had full proof of the quickness of Lord Lytton's sympathies against anything approaching cruelty to the people; and we misread his character altogether, if he allows this Kirkwood outrage to be slurred over by the Governor of Bengal. Well may the *Hindoo Patriot* say:—"Suppose Raja Harendrakrishna Bahadur were a district magistrate in Jessore, and had punished some indigo planters of the district for supposed opposition to his wishes, by appointing them special constables to guard latrines. Would he have been allowed to retain his place in the service for a day? Suppose, again, Sir Stuart Hogg, as Commissioner of Police, had ordered Mr. J. B. Roberts, Mr. J. B. Knight, Mr. James Wilson, Mr. F. F. Wyman, Mr. R. Harvey, and others, who constituted Her Majesty's Opposition in the late Municipal Corporation, to be special constables to watch latrines, what would the European community have done?

But Sir Richard Temple has of course punished Mr. Kirkwood heavily for his general proceedings at Chittagong. Gentle reader: this excellent Governor has absolutely rewarded him for them. Chittagong as every one knows, is a hotbed of fever, and the very penitentiary of Bengal. And the Lieutenant-Governor feels not only compelled "to take exception" to Mr. Kirkwood's proceedings in ordering native gentlemen to mount guard over the public privies, but to straightway appoint him to the paradise of the province—Alipore. The British Indian Association should send the matter up to Lord Lytton; and the sooner a hint is given to Sir Richard Temple to send in his resignation, the better. The continuance of such a rule is degrading to us as Englishmen. What man can feel himself safe under such a rule, after this Playfair exposure? And who can wonder that there is a gulf between ourselves and the people, when the Governor of the province simply "takes exception" to a native gentleman being required to mount guard over a public privy, but to an idiot magistrate who ought to be made to retire from the service. If anything could give countenance to popular impressions at home about us, it would be a case like this, which we notice governmentally by "taking exception" to it, and rewarding the perpetrator of the outrage.—*Calcutta Statsman.*

THE STORY OF A PILOT.

(*Englishman.*)

That, when any one with interest at court gives a dog a bad name, the dog must forthwith be hanged would seem to be the comfortable rule which Sir Richard Temple adopts in dealing with accusations against people without interest. The injustice done to Major Playfair, and the attempt to stifle all enquiry into his case, will be fresh in the memory of our readers. We have come across another case, which would seem also to be a reflection on the candour of the Bengal Government.

Mr. Matson is a branch Pilot, who can boast twenty-six years of uninterrupted good service, during which no complaint had been preferred against him, up to March last. On the 3rd of March, he was the Pilot in charge of the Duke of Argyl, when that vessel took the Governor of Madras and his party away from Calcutta; and he is accused of having intruded into Lady Anna Gore Langton's cabin, somewhere about midnight. Some one did certainly intrude into Lady Anna's cabin, and, possibly, Mr. Matson was the intruder; but, in answer to such a grave charge, the man is certainly entitled to a trial, and an opportunity of cross-examining witnesses, who obviously contradicted one another. He has begged for this fair hearing, and has been refused by Sir Richard Temple, although the evidence upon which he is condemned to a fine of six or seven thousand rupees, to say nothing of the anxiety, and the stigma from a suspension, is apparently of the flimsiest that ever satisfied an irresponsible judge.

There were no lights on the lower deck, we are told; and the Duke of Buckingham, who, with his own hands, ejected the intruder from his sister's cabin, did not recognize him, presumably because it was too dark. About the same time, the ship's Steward's mate, a man at the foot of the promotion ladder, and, on being asked who it was, replied—"I cannot see." The Duke's man, and Lady Anna Gore Langton's maid, however, identified the culprit, notwithstanding the darkness, and declared him to be the Pilot. Captain Hankin, the Private Secretary, also identified him. His evidence, however, conflicts with the Steward's, and, on another point, with the evidence of the ship's officers, who testify to the sobriety of Mr. Branch Pilot Matson during the time he was on board the ship, while Captain Hankin declares that the man he met on the companion ladder was intoxicated, and so on. We are not concerned to sift the evidence further than to show that an injustice is being done in not allowing this reputable man a trial. It is to be noted that although Mr. Matson was on board the Duke of Argyll for two days after the scandal, the witnesses against him were not then examined, face to face with the accused, but, two months afterwards, swore their deposition before a Magistrate at Ootacamund.

Mr. Matson is also charged with breach of duty in not reporting that his subordinate, Mr. Conolly, a licensed leadsman, was drunk; but this is a minor count. The offending leadsman appears to have been sent on shore at the earliest opportunity, and Mr. Matson seems to have thought that by this action, and by holding his tongue, he was averting a scandal from a lady, and preventing unpleasantness to the august dazed party he was conveying. At any rate, six months' suspension seems a very heavy punishment for so slight an offence. His fellow officers speak in the highest terms of Mr. Matson's character. To such a man, the odious imputation he is labouring under must be particularly painful.

It is a cruel injustice to refuse him a trial, and all chance of clearing himself.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

GERMAN TRADE AND FINANCE.

(*From a German Correspondent of the "Times."*)

Leipsic, 2nd August.

Any one who has eyes to see and ears to hear must perceive while travelling about Germany the feeling of depression which pervades every class of society. No heavy blow has fallen on the country, but small disappointments seem even more difficult to bear than a great national misfortune. They irritate, depress, and weaken, while a real blow, though it may stun for a time, often rouses the power of resistance, and invigorates a weakened frame. In Germany, where, among a crowd of special journals devoted to every kind of subject, there is one of "National Psychology," much of the present moral depression of the German people would probably be traced back to general and purely psychological causes. The excitement of the last ten years has been it terse, and one can well believe that a nation accustomed to feed on victorious telegrams from Sadowa, Sedan, and Paris finds it difficult to accustom itself again to the ordinary diet of empty Parliamentary debates, angry theological discussions, or sleep-seeking financial statements. But there are more special grounds of discontent. During the last few weeks, for instance, two events have unsettled the people considerably and occupied public attention even more than the bulletins of the Turco-Servian war. Your readers will remember (see *The Times* of July 24) how I have given a full account of the letter published by Professor Reuleaux, the Chief Commissioner of the Centenary Exhibition at Philadelphia, in which he pronounces the manufactures of his own country inferior to those of other nations. He characterizes most of the articles exhibited by German manufacturers as cheap and nasty, and tells his countrymen a few more unpalatable truths. Professor Reuleaux has acted as Commissioner at several of the great Exhibitions, he is a Professor in a technical school at Berlin, a Government official, and has the reputation of a reserved and cautious man. All who know him agree that nothing but a strong sense of duty could have induced him to pronounce publicly so severe a condemnation of his own countrymen. He has nothing to gain, and may possibly lose much by his outspoken candour. Even now the "officious" Press is very hard on him for his indiscretion. He has told that dirty linen ought to be washed at home; that his report ought to have been sent to Government, not to the newspapers; and that, at all events, he should have waited till the jury at Philadelphia had given its verdict. He is charged with omissions and exaggerations, and his remarks on the large number of Bismarck statues, Red Princes, Emperors, and Moltkes, particularly on the Bismarck images made of soap, are considered almost treasonable. With all that, most people admit that there is a sound truth in what Professor Reuleaux has written, and they hope it may act, as was intended, as a bitter but wholesome medicine.

Another blow, or, as some people call it, flesbite, has followed since. In 1873 the Chambers sanctioned a loan of 360 millions (marks) to enable the Government to buy up a number of private railways. Of this loan, 100 millions have lately been offered to the public through a *consortium* of bankers. It is a 4½ per cent. loan, and was offered at 97, but the newspapers state that, out of the 100 millions, 24 millions only have been taken. This is felt as a defeat, particularly when about the same time the newspapers report that the loan of the City of Paris has been subscribed 50 times over. Prussia has always been famous for its thriftiness. Its financial administration is believed to be most perfect. Its public debt is comparatively small, and the 4½ per cent. State bonds stand at 105. Nevertheless, at a time when Prussia is threatened by no one, and when, if there should be another war between France and Germany, the payment of the interest of the Paris loan would probably be at least as precarious as that of the Prussian loan, people, not only in France, but all over Europe are anxious to subscribe to the Paris loan and keep aloof from the Prussian loan. It is quite true that the Prussian Government itself does not suffer. The bankers must find the money, and have found it. But the financial credit of the country has received a slur, and Prussian statesmen must see that somewhere or other there has been a mistake. The first mistake seems to be that bankers should be allowed to stand between the Government and the nation; the second, that these bankers should offer a new 4 per cent. loan at 97, when the old 4½ per cent. loan stands at 105; the third, and perhaps the most serious, that Prussia should do nothing to induce other countries to take an interest in its debt. At the present moment, when money seems to be a drug, a Prussian Loan offered on reasonable terms would be largely taken in foreign markets. Prussia may be vanquished, but Prussia cannot be destroyed; nor is a thrifty, hard-working people like the Prussians ever likely to follow the example of Turkey or Peru. But Prussian loans are never offered and never quoted in foreign markets. Nay, worse than that, there are millions of Germans living abroad, in different parts of Europe, in America, in the Colonies, many of whom would gladly leave their money in German funds. But the Government makes that almost impossible. The following case occurred but lately, and shows how little Prussia cares for the interest of its creditors.

In 1868 Prussia issued a 4½ per cent. loan, with coupons, for four years. In 1872 new coupons were given for four years more. These coupons as they fell due were paid half-yearly, and any German banker accepted them as ready money. On the *talon* of 1872 an official notice was printed that new coupons would be issued in 1876, running from 1876 to 1880. When, however, application was made in 1876 for these new coupons, the holders of the loan were informed that no new coupons would be issued, and, more than this, that the loan had been called in in 1874, and that the holders had to pay back to the State all the interest which they had received from 1874 to 1876; or in other words, that their capital would not be paid back to them at par, but with a deduction of about 10 per cent. Whether this proceeding is perfectly legal might be an interesting question for lawyers. An explicit promise was given that new coupons should be issued in 1876; that promise, however, became of no avail, because the Government passed a law in 1874 to pay off the loan. That law was published in several Prussian papers, and there, as far as the question of law is concerned, the matter ends. But what has been the result? A number of persons living abroad, some also living in Germany, have been mulcted to a considerable extent, and they are not likely to invest any of their money again in Prussian funds. And who has gained? No doubt, there is a small profit made every time that an issue of paper-money or a loan is called in. Some of the paper-money is lost; some of the bonds are forgotten. But the curious point is that the Prussian Government denies having made any profit by the money, which was left in their hands for two years without paying interest. To the numerous complaints with which, according to their own account, they were inundated, particularly when the two years were over and holders asked for their new coupons, they returned one and the same answer—viz., that the money had been lying idle in their drawers for two years—had, in fact, been hid in the earth, because they might have had to pay it at a moment's notice. If that is so, surely a question will be asked in the Landtag whether that is a proper financial proceeding and worthy of a great country like Prussia. If the Government had taken the slightest thought of the interest of its creditors, nothing was easier than to guard them against that loss. First of all, as there were only two years more to run, the loan might have been continued till at least 1876, particularly when we see that in 1873 the Government had to ask for power to contract a new loan. To call in one loan in 1874, and to have to issue a new one in 1876, shows either a strange want of foresight or a pedding spirit, very unlike the presiding genius of Prussian policy during the last ten years. But, granted that there was an absolute necessity for calling in the loan before the four years' coupons were exhausted, why not advertise the fact in some of the leading newspapers in England and America? There are several other expedients, as any clerk at a great banking-house could tell, that might have been adopted if the object had been to protect the creditors of the State. A Government which treats its creditors with so little regard must not be surprised if its new loans meet with less favour than they deserve. Every creditor is more or less of an ally, and ought to be treated as such, and the time has been, and may come again, when Prussia will value the support of national sympathies more than the smiles and kisses of Imperial allies.

SOUTH SLAVONIC CHARACTERISTICS.

A writer in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* gives some information as to the social and political characteristics of the Slavs in South-Eastern Europe. "Between the Leitha and the Moldava, and from the Adriatic to the Pruth, he says, there are only two races which have with some success assimilated the culture of the West: these are the Roumanians and the Magyars. The Servians, the Montenegrins, and the Serbo-Croats, on the other hand, look for social and political guidance to Russia, whence they have imported all the extravagant theories of Nihilism. If the Servian peasants were like the rural classes in Western Europe, communistic ideas would probably not make much way among them; but they rather resemble the Basques in Spain and the peasants of Calabria in their adventurous and predatory tendencies. They have always been accustomed to practise a little brigandage on their frontiers, and the war now gives ample satisfaction to their adventurous disposition, besides holding out to them the prospect of honours and rewards. As to the grand phrases of the Servian Government about a war of liberation and a reunion of the whole Servian race, the writer says that there is no real sympathy with Servia either in Bosnia, Herzegovina, or Bulgaria, and that there is not the least prospect of any sincere union between Servia and Montenegro. A marked characteristic of the Servians is their dislike for hard work. They consider that labour is unworthy of a warrior; yet the work must be done, and so they make their women do it. This may explain the fact that although there are among the Servians many admirable specimens of manly beauty, they are, as a rule, incapable of sustained exertion. The same may be said to an even greater degree of the Bulgarians and Croats. On the Adriatic coast the Dalmatians are well known as hardy seamen; but they are half Italian by blood, they despise the Serbo-Croats of the interior, and they have not the least sympathy with the politicians of Cettinje or Belgrade. When it was decided to make a railway from Zara to Spalato, a number of Serbo-Croats and Montenegrins came to ask for work; but it was soon found that directly the inspectors' backs were turned they lay down in the shade and smoked their tchibouks. The engineer then engaged some Italian workmen; but the pugnacious Slavs took up their arms and drove the Italians away, and the railway still remains unfinished. "The truth is", concludes the writer, "that there is no prospect of improving the condition of the southern Slavs, either by means of Turkish reforms or of the influence of Russia. Such a result can only be produced by placing them in contact with the older civilizations of Italy and Germany. From Fiume to Cattaro the long series of Slavo-Italian towns afford a proof of the possibility of raising the culture of the lower elements of the people by means of the more highly organized ones. The intervention of Austroe German influence, too, should not be underestimated. To the north of the Balkan, on the line of the Danube from Belgrade to old Orsova, the many rich and well-cultivated Serbo-Croatian districts bear testimony to the beneficence of Austro-German culture. It is especially remarkable that in Servian Slavonia, in the whole of the military frontier district, and in the Servian Banat, the population holds aloof from the Magyars and directs all its sympathies to the Austrian Germans, apparently from an instinctive feeling that the latter alone can afford it the means of social progress."—*Pall Mall Budget.*

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